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No. 19

SHIFTING 130,000 YARDS OF DIRT

The Union Stock Yards, at Omaha, will make needed improvements. To this end contracts have already been let for removing 130,000 yards of dirt from the hill west of the cattle section of the yards. This is to make room for new cattle pens, loading chutes and railroad tracks.

IMMENSE CATTLE RANCH

It is stated that W. C. Greene, of New York City, and three other Americans have bought 7,500,000 acres of land in one tract in the State of Sonora, Mexico. About 50,000 head of cattle will be put on this immense ranch when its 7,000 miles of four-strand barbed wire are up. Mr. Greene is president of the Consolidated Copper Company, with mines at Cananea, Mex.

DRY AND HUNGRY AUSTRALIA

The drouth still has Australia by the throat. As a consequence, the *London Times* estimates that the Australian exports of food stuffs—principally animal products—will be further reduced by \$25,000,000 during the ensuing year. It is claimed that Australia will need \$7,500,000 more of foreign foodstuffs for domestic consumption. There is much distress among the small settlers in the back country. To partly relieve this a fund has been raised.

RUSSIAN MEAT FOR LONDON

Consul Marshal Halstead reports from Birmingham, October, 1902:

In a recent review of British trade, the *London Daily Mail* states that the Russian Agricultural Department is reported to be making arrangements to play an important part in supplying the London market with beef, in opposition to the American meat exporters. It says special steamers have been built with freezing chambers, the Russian Government assisting by subsidies, and that it is intended they shall ply between a Russian port, via the Kiel Canal, and London, with huge cargoes of fresh meat. Libau is considered a suitable port, as from there the beef can reach London in three days or less after slaughtering.

BOUGHT RENDERING PLANTS

The Albany Rendering Company, Albany, N. Y., has purchased the establishments of Loneragan & Livingstone, of Albany; E. Salisbury, Waterford, and H. H. Clark, Albany. They were all collectors of tallow, bones, hides and skins. The Albany Rendering Company has the plans drawn for a large, modern plant for rendering and melting tallow and making oleo oil and everything else connected with the rendering business. A. J. Canning, manager, has headquarters at 25, 27 and 29 Church street, Albany.

GERMAN PRESS AND PEOPLE DEMAND MEAT

In view of the fact that the best beef sells in Germany at 44 cents per pound, other meats proportionately high, and the German meats 15 to 25 per cent. higher than those of the surrounding nations, the German press demands lower meats, the relaxation of the regulations which restrict meat exports and the opening of the frontiers for the importation of foreign cattle.

Carl Marx, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, chairman of the National Butchers' Association, and J. H. Schuchmaker, head master of the Hamburg Butchers' Guild, have had a lengthy conference with Agricultural Minister von Podbielski, in an effort to remedy the

LEGALLY COLORED OLEOMARGARINE

The statement comes from Indianapolis, Ind., that Kingan & Co., the big packers there and large manufacturers of oleomargarine, have discovered a process for making colored oleomargarine without using any of the prohibited ingredients. The shipment of a quantity made by this process was seized in Chicago, but the government could detect nothing illegal in it, so let it proceed to market. Messrs. Kingan are hanging on to their valuable secret, and it is good business for them to do so.

situation. Herr von Podbielski recognized that the present situation was intolerable, and he expressed the hope that the German farmers would soon be able to depress prices through an increased supply of animals. Should this not take place, he added, the government would consider the adoption of remedies.

Home Secretary Posadowsky, in the Reichstag, in the course of the meat debate, affirmed that the farmers were able to supply the country's needs. This statement is taken by the *Fleischer's Zeitung* as meaning that the government has already reached the conclusion that no action is necessary.

SECRETARY MOODY FAVORS FREE HIDES

Secretary of the Navy Moody, after denouncing the letting in of raw materials free so that the manufacturer may sell his "protected" articles at a better advantage abroad, contradicts his position as follows to his Massachusetts audience. Mr. Moody says: "I believe that free raw material for us and the continuance of protection upon our manufactured products is sectional and unprofitable. Such a course is 'narrow.' After saying that, Secretary Moody turns the somersault and again says:

"At this place I desire to say a few words about the duty on hides, which I believe ought not to continue. I have always believed so, and I think I was the first to introduce a bill for its repeal.

"The Dingley bill, as it left the House of Representatives, contained no duty on hides.

The Senate voted for the tariff, which the majority of their associates demanded.

"There will be a very strong objection within both parties to the repeal of the duty on hides. That objection will come, not from the representatives of the packers' interests, but from the representatives of those who raise the animals for market.

"I happened to be talking, not long ago, with Governor Cummins of Iowa and a number of other representative men of that State. Iowa, as you know, is supposed to stand more clearly than any other Republican State for a revision of the tariff, but I learned then that that State would fight a removal of the duty on hides to the death. It is the one duty which they desire to continue."

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

CHICAGO

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago at the close of business Oct. 31, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary G. F. Stone:

	Oct. 31, 1902.	Oct. 31, 1901.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '02, bbls.	241	2,151
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '01, to Oct. 1, '02...	24,182	33,975
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '00, to Oct. 1, '01...	..	..
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	9,738	18,281
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '02, tcs.	2,388	5,829
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '01, to Oct. 1, '02...	7,179	20,364
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '01...	..	..
Other kinds of lard...	4,803	5,091
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '02, bbls.	830,963	1,456,696
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '02, lbs.	1,798,145	6,549,186
Short clear middles, lbs.	441,905	436,690
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '02, lbs.	1,506,152	2,208,584
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '02, lbs.	44,483	168,985
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	1,259,254	2,507,628
Long clear middles, lbs.	80,496	300,883
Dry salted sh'lders, lbs.	510,468	499,659
Sweet pickled should-ers, lbs.	561,656	1,073,000
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	13,507,559	22,161,454
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	5,870,748	10,392,807
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	2,387,666	4,246,280
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	3,290,668	6,766,519
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	909,576	1,558,344
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	9,879,945	13,653,521
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,910,776	6,736,942
Total cuts meats, lbs.	47,799,460	80,717,178

MILWAUKEE

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Milwaukee at the close of business Oct. 31, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	Oct. 31, 1902.	Oct. 31, 1901.
Mess pork, winter pkd., (new), bbls.	393	2,682
Mess pork, winter pkd., (old), bbls.	..	4,871
Mess pork, winter pkd., bbls.	..	195
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	425	1,142
Prime steam lard, contract, tcs.	245	377
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	302	646
Short rib middles, lbs.	119,046	809,972
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	50,156	144,162
Short clear middles, lbs.	129,125	297,102
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	3,726	135,623
Long clear middles, lbs.	7,307	33,838
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	104,406	234,652
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	84,550	197,050
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	747,000	1,386,300
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	346,481	1,377,912
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	210,280	145,650
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	66,950	666,650
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	..	..
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	148,450	734,950
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	1,099,165	2,778,095

SOUTH OMAHA

Following were the provisions on hand in South Omaha at the close of business Oct. 31, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade and attested by Secretary L. C. Harding:

	Oct. 31, 1902.	Oct. 31, 1901.
Mess pork, bbls.	21	44
Other kinds bbl'd. pork.	376	818
P. S. lard, "contract," tcs.	214	1,098
Other kinds lard, tcs.	561	870
Short rib middles, lbs.	50,858	525,874

Short cl'r middles, lbs.	20,595	213,719
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	1,472,153	1,641,317
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	218,813	543,767
Long clear middles, lbs.	18,595	157,312
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	367,084	729,959
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	298,412	326,008
S. P. hams, lbs.	5,122,301	7,370,916
D. S. bellies, lbs.	416,274	2,035,273
S. P. bellies, lbs.	481,902	1,451,554
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	910,257	2,393,793
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,945,422	2,955,125
Other cut meats, lbs.	633,563	976,485
Total cut meats, lbs.	11,956,229	21,321,147

LIVE HOGS.

	Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.
Received.	109,994	150,781
Shipped.	..	4,521
Driven out.	109,856	146,135
Average weight.	259	250

KANSAS CITY

Following were the provisions on hand in Kansas City at the close of business Oct. 31, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary E. D. Bigelow:

	Oct. 31, 1902.	Oct. 31, 1901.
Other kinds pork, bbls.	605	1,375
P. S. lard, "contract," tcs.	374	1,378
Other kinds lard, tcs.	2,554	3,327
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,212,900	2,277,822
Short cl'r middles, lbs.	323,800	140,476
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	1,153,600	1,646,398
Long clear middles, lbs.	9,800	140,961
Dry salt shoulders.	1,372,600	905,310
Dry salt bellies, lbs.	1,412,300	847,144
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	515,400	90,600
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	10,294,100	9,343,718
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	1,818,100	1,530,122
Sweet pickled California hams, lbs.	1,322,700	2,054,069
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	1,628,100	1,484,109
Other cut meat, lbs.	1,668,600	3,223,711
Total cut meats, lbs.	22,732,000	23,684,440

LIVE HOGS.

	Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.
Received.	285,787	226,559
Shipped.	3,305	7,920
Driven out.	284,097	219,718
Average weight.	217	199

LIVESTOCK AT KANSAS CTY

Following are the comparative receipts and shipments of livestock at Kansas City for October:

Year.	RECEIPTS. Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1902.....	295,209	285,787	207,328
1901.....	270,427	226,559	117,200
(Average weight of hogs 1902, 217 lbs.; 1901, 199 lbs.)			
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31:			
1902.....	1,680,772	1,877,680	919,980
1901.....	1,717,224	2,972,949	847,952
SHIPMENTS.			
1902.....	170,551	3,305	115,144
1901.....	104,220	7,920	29,759
Consumed in Kansas City from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31:			
1902.....	864,507	1,844,804	577,446
1901.....	988,725	2,815,165	668,710

Seed and Mill Both Ready

The new cottonseed oil mill established at Plano, Tex., by Houston capitalists, is just about completed. It cost \$35,000 and has a 60 x 250 ft. seed house which is full of seed which will give the plant a five months' grind. Now ambitious Plano wishes an ice factory.

STOCKS OF LARD

The following estimates of the stocks of lard November 1 are based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1902. Nov. 1.	1902. Oct. 1.	1901. Nov. 1.	1900. Nov. 1.	1899. Nov. 1.	1898. Nov. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	3,500	12,500	8,000	10,500	42,500	46,000
Other British ports.....	700	1,200	5,000	5,500	7,500	10,000
Hamburg.....	2,500	5,000	12,000	2,500	12,000	28,000
Bremen.....	700	500	1,500	2,000	3,000	4,000
Berlin.....	500	1,500	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,500
Baltic ports.....	4,000	4,000	8,500	7,000	7,000	8,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim..	700	2,500	1,000	1,000	1,500	2,000
Antwerp.....	1,000	1,500	4,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
French ports.....	900	950	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe.....	15,000	30,150	46,000	38,000	83,000	109,500
Afloat for Europe.....	37,700	35,000	45,000	42,000	90,000	85,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	52,700	65,150	91,000	80,000	173,500	194,500
Chicago prime steam.....	9,567	34,900	26,193	11,259	117,391	85,551
Chicago, other kinds.....	4,803	7,885	5,091	9,080	9,487	6,517
East St. Louis.....	None	100	1,027	1,913	None	None
Kansas City.....	2,928	2,791	4,705	2,880	6,909	4,492
Omaha.....	775	1,231	1,968	3,413	2,049	2,113
New York.....	4,458	5,911	3,345	8,949	15,328	10,974
Milwaukee.....	547	457	1,023	2,723	2,900	550
Cedar Rapids.....	*	573	1,098	1,253	437	506
South St. Joseph.....	1,388	1,047	1,986	600	956	718
Total tierces.....	77,166	120,045	137,436	122,070	328,957	305,921

* Not available.

CHINA'S TARIFF SCHEDULE

The new Chinese tariff went into effect Friday, Oct. 31. In the schedule are the following articles and the duties imposed upon them:

Bacon and ham, 5 per cent.; bellings, 5 per cent.; borax, crude, 0.610 haikwan teals per picul (133 1-3 pounds); refined, 1.460 haikwan teals per picul.

The haikwan teal, was, on Oct. 1, 1902, estimated by the United States Government Mint at 63.1 cents.

Canned meats were scheduled and are dutiable as follows:

Bacon or ham, sliced—Half-pound tins, per dozen, .077 haikwan teals; 1-pound tins, per dozen, .144 haikwan teals. Dried beef, sliced—per dozen 1-pound jars, .144 haikwan teals. Mince meat—1½-pound pails, per dozen, .100 haikwan teals; 3-pound pails, per dozen, .181 haikwan teals; kits (half barrels and barrels), per picul, .729 haikwan teals. Pork and beans, plain or with tomato sauce—1-pound tins, per dozen, .040 haikwan teals; 2-pound tins, per dozen, .075 haikwan teals; 3-pound tins, per dozen, .085 haikwan teals. Potted and deviled meat—Quarter-pound tins, per dozen, .022 haikwan teals; half-pound tins, per dozen, .042 haikwan teals. Potted and deviled poultry and poultry and meat combined—Quarter-pound tins, per dozen, .042 haikwan teals; half-pound tins, per dozen, .072 haikwan teals. Soup and bouilli—2-pound tins, per dozen, .101 haikwan teals; 6-pound tins, per dozen, .244 haikwan teals. Tamales, chicken—Half-pound tins, per dozen, .051 haikwan teals; 1-pound tins, per dozen, .080 haikwan teals.

Tongues of every description—Half-pound tins, per dozen, .098 haikwan teals; 1-pound tins, per dozen, .204 haikwan teals; 1½-pound tins, per dozen, .287 haikwan teals; 2-pound tins, per dozen, .333 haikwan teals; 2½-pound tins, per dozen, .445 haikwan teals; 3-pound tins, per dozen, .515 haikwan teals; 3¼-pound tins, per dozen, .545 haikwan teals.

All other canned meats, including game, of every description, with or without vegetables—Half-pound tins, per dozen, .052 haikwan teals; 1-pound tins, per dozen, .063 haikwan teals; 2-pound tins, per dozen, .120

haikwan teals; 4-pound tins, per dozen, .210 haikwan teals; 6-pound tins, per dozen, .370 haikwan teals; 14-pound tins, per dozen, .810 haikwan teals.

Glue, .830 haikwan teals per picul.

Buffalo and cattle hides, .800 haikwan teal per picul; hoofs of animals, .125 haikwan teals per picul; buffalo horns, .350 haikwan teals per picul; deer horns, 5 per cent.; rhinoceros horns, 2.400 haikwan teals per catty (a catty is 11-3 lbs.).

Leather calf, colored, kid and patent, 7.000 haikwan teals per picul; belting and all miscellaneous unspecified leathers, 5 per cent.; cow and sole leather, 2.500 haikwan teals per picul, and harness leather (not including enamelled or pig skin), 3.000 haikwan teals per picul.

Lard, pure or compound, pays .600 haikwan teals per picul.

Meats in bulk are taxed as follows: Beef, corned or pickled (in barrels), .375; dry salted meat, in boxes and barrels, .475, and dry sausages, .808 haikwan teals per picul. Pork rind, .500 teals per picul.

Olive oil pays .062 haikwan teals per imperial gallon.

Saltpetre and nitrate of soda pay .325 haikwan teals per picul.

Soaps pay as follows: Household and laundry (including blue mottled), in bulk, bars and doublets weighing not less than one-half pound each, per picul, .240 haikwan teals; toilet and fancy, 5 per cent.

On the free list are the following articles: 1. Foreign rice, cereals and flour, gold and silver (coined and uncoined). 2. Legation supplies from abroad. 3. Supplies for the use of foreign forces, military and naval. 4. Supplies under government stores certificates. 5. Samples, in reasonable quantities certified for show and not for sale.

Note.—If any of the articles enumerated in this tariff are imported in dimensions exceeding those specified, the duty is to be calculated in proportion to the measurements as defined.

HONORED THE BEST OF STOCKMEN

The business associates of W. H. Thompson, ex-president of the National Livestock

Exchange, since its organization last week, paid him a high tribute and a loving cup in appreciation of his service and character. The toastmaster passed this encomium upon the distinguished guest:

"Many of us remember only too well of the unorganized and almost chaotic conditions of the livestock trade at this primary market of the world at the time Mr. Thompson was chosen president of the exchange. The fact of his eminent fitness for that position was acknowledged. He was untrammelled with the petty jealousies that then prevailed largely among the active men in the business. He was broad and strong and impartial and held an entirely independent position in the trade. His selection was made as if by intuition, and for 14 years he was a leader in the work of organization, an umpire in many disputes, a judge in many decisions.

"The great changes that have come so gradually are noticed lightly by many of the older heads and are practically unknown by the younger ones. The fine sense of honor which characterizes the men engaged in the livestock trade existed in years gone by, as now, and it has been demonstrated that cattle men can be gentlemen as well as men of honor; broad-minded, intelligent citizens as well as expert judges of the value of cattle. Never before this day of perfect work have the patrons of this market had their interests more carefully guarded or their business transacted with such a degree of intelligence, promptness and fidelity."

Mr. Thompson declined the proffered honor of unanimous re-election to the presidency of the Exchange. He is considered to be the acme of honor and the best posted livestock man in this country. He is implicitly trusted by all.

PURGED THEIR CONSCIENCES OF RENOVATED BUTTER

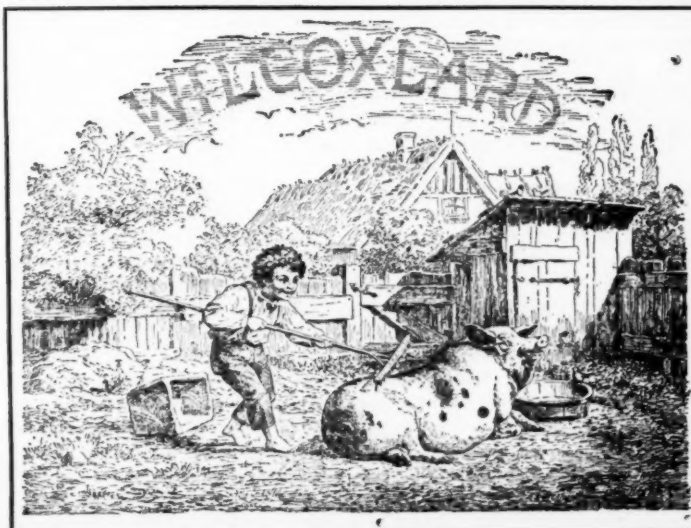
Some of the grocers of Ohio are owing up to their butter sins. Seven of them at Springfield last week owned up to selling renovated butter for the genuine Simon-pure article. One thing has escaped the attention of the Legislature and the pure food commissioners. It is this: Millions of pounds of renovated butter are admittedly made in this country and not a tub is found branded as such or sold for it. Still it is sold for what it is not.

The W. J. WILCOX
Lard and Refining Co.

New York,
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

Pure Refined Lard



THE LIGHT BURDEN OF THE HIDE DUTY

The National Provisioner received a letter from a prominent gentleman—a Republican—at Holyoke, Mass., asking the amount of the increased burden which the present hide and skin duty imposed at the custom house upon the stock of foreign hides and skins which goes into a pair of American made shoes. Other information was requested. The following reply was sent, personalities being edited out for copy and the name of the writer being withheld for obvious reasons:

The matter which you desire is somewhat of a technical character, but it covers a very interesting field.

When you begin to figure how little is the duty on each pair of shoes to the manufacturer you may readily understand why he cannot appreciate the mortal horror with which the tanners look upon this duty.

The American hides usually bought and known as packers' hides and their class are simply green salted skins as you see them in their semi-dried condition. The hides which come into this country from South America, etc., known as imported hides come under the class of what we call flints or hard dried hides.

Generally speaking, calf skins go into the upper leather of shoes, etc., and the steer hides and their class go into the sole leather and belting leather. As a matter of fact, however, beef hides are split, rolled under compression and then treated with oil, etc., to make them available for upper leather stock. This much is stated that you may understand the subject better. The frauds of tanners need not be discussed more than to say that after leather has been taken from the vats and thoroughly dried it is then artificially stuffed to increase its weight to the consumer. Calfskins, for instance, are stuffed with oils or greases and sole leather is water soaked. This is because hides and skins are usually bought by weight by the shoe manufacturer, etc., and the high price which water brings as leather makes the inducement.

Deal now principally with imported skins and hides. Before doing so, remember that the commercial American skin known as packers' hides and hides of a similar class yield on an average 60 per cent. of leather per hundred pounds of stock before tanning. The imported hides and skins, that is, the flint stock, yields in tanning 150 pounds of leather for each 100 pounds of dried hides or skins placed in vats to be tanned.

We imported for nine months of this year ending with September \$18,341,848 worth of goatskins. They weighed 63,714,650 pounds and came in free. We imported also 71,868,388 pounds of calfskins and other skins which came in free. These were valued at \$11,984,107. The dutiable class for the tanner was hides of cattle, etc. Of these class of skins we imported for the nine months stated 108,310,167 pounds, which the importers valued at \$12,789,927.

Now, in figuring the price per pound of the above, you will thus see that the dutiable hides of cattle imported were valued at an average of 11.71 cents per pound, and that the calfskins came to 16.68 cents per pound.

The commercial calfskins as bought from the hide and skin merchants in this country, and which are of American production, produce the

same percentage of leather, viz., 60 per cent., as do American hides, and that the imported dried or flint skins of the calf produce the same percentage of leather, viz.: 150 pounds of leather to 100 pounds of skins, as do the imported hides of the same class.

The duty on the hides of cattle imported in this country is 15 per cent. ad valorem, but the rebate system allows the manufacturer of shoes made out of leather of imported skins a return of 99 per cent. of the duty paid.

The Treasury Department has rendered three decisions on skins which practically lets in a very large percentage of hides under the calfskin classifications.

One of these decisions is that pickled skins, viz., those with the hair off, all of the offal removed from the flesh side, are not partly manufactured and, therefore, may come in free.

Second—That split skins may come in each as a separate skin.

Third—That 12 pounds and under is the weight of a calfskin, flint dried, and 25 pounds and under is a green calfskin.

By splitting the pickled skin a 40-pound skin may be reduced to two 20-pound pickled skins and bring both in free.

The Treasury Department has also ruled that the cuttings and clippings of hides known as glue stock also come in free, so that the foreign shipper may trim his hides and skins on the other side of the ocean, get the body in free, and then ship the trimmings in under the other decision.

Accepting your estimate that shoes weigh from 1 to 2 pounds per pair, take 1½ pounds as the average weight of the average pair of the manufactured shoes. We will assume, for the sake of the statement, that the weight of the upper leather and the weight of the sole leather in each shoe is about equal. It would, therefore, take three-quarters of a pound each of the upper and sole leather for the average pair of shoes. As we are discussing imported hides and skins look at the figures from the standpoint of shoes manufactured from leather made of imported hides and skins. If 100 pounds of imported flint hides or skins will make 150 pounds of leather, you will readily see that a half-pound of imported flint hide or skin will make three-quarters of a pound of manufactured leather; but assume that there is waste and trimmings in cutting leather to the extent of 25 per cent. of the quantity which actually goes into the manufactured footwear, that would make 2 pounds of leather for each 1½-pound pair of shoes, being 1 pound of upper and 1 pound of lower or sole leather; that would mean the use of two-thirds of a pound of flint hide or skin for the manufacture of the leather used in each pair of shoes.

Now two-thirds of a pound of imported flint hides at 11.71c. per pound equals about 7 4-5c., that being the cost of the half which goes into the bottom part of the shoes. The two-third pound of imported flint calfskins for the same shoe at 16.68c. per pound equals 11 3-25c., but as the calfskins come in free of duty the extra burden on the pair of shoes which attaches at the Custom House to the imported hide falls upon the lower half of the shoe, the cost of the imported hide for which is 7 4-5c. Now you may take a hand at figuring yourself and

see how much 15 per cent. of the 7 4-5c. is, and then you will know how much of a burden upon each pair of shoes is the 15 per cent. imposed on the tanner at the Custom House for the foreign hides and skins which he brings into this country for the purpose of turning them into leather.

The great farming class and livestock men of this country are entitled to some protection, and the fact that we import so much hides and skins shows what an invasion there is of their rights, and that fact measurably answers the question "why do you not grow more cattle and sheep?" The Custom House makes it unprofitable to do so. You see the duty on hides amounts to something to each grower of livestock, because the average packer hide runs from 50 to 60 pounds and now sells up to 15c. per pound. Fifteen per cent. of the total, or even half of that, would amount to something.

THE MARKETS OF HUNGARY

(By Frank D. Chester, Consul at Budapest.)

A writer in the official commercial paper of this kingdom points out the necessity of Hungary focusing and centralizing her markets as Western European countries do. While the exporting stations are numerous, Vienna is still the market for many Hungarian products. Hungary has done something in establishing produce associations for milk, butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, etc.; but at present there are only exporting stations, no great markets, in the country. American importers buy Hungarian beans in Vienna, Trieste, Prague and Marseilles. It is desired here that Budapest shall have the suburban markets, and that there should be special markets for particular products throughout the kingdom.

The reason that Hungary has no important markets is believed to be that social, or, as Americans term it, private enterprise, is still weak, and not only the initiative, but the permanent action in each case is expected from the State or local authorities. The pork market of Kobana (east side of Budapest) did come into existence through private action, but the beef market of Budapest required both State and city help to assure its beginning and maintenance. The wool markets of Losoncs and Miskolcz were privately created, but that of Budapest depended upon the favorable action of the Government.

The number of export stations in Hungary is very large, but they are known only to the Jewish commission houses in Budapest, who register at the court of commerce as commission merchants to save in taxes, but represent themselves to the outside world as exporters. As a matter of fact, they usually buy from the country producers only upon receipt of advance orders sufficient to protect them.

BETTER VENTILATED CATTLE SHIPS

The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. D. E. Salmon, is back from Europe, where he went to study the question of cattle ship ventilation, comparing, particularly, the forced draught and the ventilating by funnels. His report is not yet published, but it is believed that he will largely favor the forced draught in preference to the old funnel system, utilizing both, in a measure, in one new system.

TRADE GLEANINGS

I. H. Clay, Emeryville, Cal., will erect an abattoir and cold storage plant.

The plant of the Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O., will be enlarged.

The Gilmore Soap Mfg. Co., Lewiston, Me., has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

It is reported that the Turner-Dawson tannery, at Schenectady, N. Y., will be removed to Newark, N. J.

E. Bancroft will enlarge the plant of the Red Cross Soap Works, at Knoxville, Tenn., which he recently purchased.

The Universal Soap Company, Pierre, S. D., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by John H. Crowell, F. Schoenfeld and T. P. Estes.

The Eddy Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Me., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated, to deal in leather, etc., by W. L. Beedle and E. F. Khittum.

The Glue Corporation of Jersey City, capital \$6,000,000, has been incorporated by Noel Gale and J. F. Charlton, New York, and Richard F. Tully, Jersey City, N. J.

The Georgia Chemical and Creosote Company, Eastman, Ga., capital \$25,000, has been organized to manufacture soap, oils, etc., by

T. A. and J. D. Herrman, J. Bishop Jr., and W. C. Duglass.

The American Food and Chemical Company, 185 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by Henry W. Berry, Cambridge, Mass.; Thomas P. Daniels and John W. Avery, New York.

CATTLE COMPANIES CHARTERED

The Ward Cattle Company, of Edna, Tex., has been chartered with a capital stock of \$150,000. The incorporators are: Russell E. Ward and I. L. Ward, of Edna, and J. D. Mitchell, of Victoria.

The People's Live Stock Company, of Harrisburg, Ark., was chartered last week with \$25,000 capital. The officers are: G. T. Garvey, president; B. F. Cole, vice-president; J. C. Mitchell, secretary and manager; Thos. F. Lowry, treasurer.

Ice-Marking—Appropriation

The Supreme Court of Iowa held, in the recent case of Becker vs. Hall, that marking, cleaning or staking ice not yet of sufficient thickness for harvesting does not amount to a legal appropriation of it.

U. S. SLAUGHTER OF INSPECTED ANIMALS

Number of cattle, sheep and hogs inspected at slaughter by inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the fiscal years of 1901 and 1902 at certain principal slaughtering places.

	Cattle.		Sheep.		Hogs.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chicago	1,583,433	1,805,631	2,655,973	3,106,508	6,801,890	7,296,241
Kansas City	1,142,565	1,060,160	678,820	651,640	3,234,504	2,872,496
Omaha	475,359	528,429	683,852	648,820	2,237,761	2,264,897
St. Joseph	279,671	313,192	355,761	394,550	1,754,160	2,038,167
National Stock Yards....	393,313	474,733	315,165	368,329	1,236,279	1,030,434
Hammond	270,862	235,190	288,191	337,624	232,665	292,210
Jersey City	15,681	14,092	553,188	639,391	138	49
Boston	33,710	32,349	330,503	321,843	1,373,785	1,341,444
New York	415,941	384,745	—	—	451,154	403,775
St. Louis	132,916	170,355	26,118	30,908	288,830	292,559
Sioux City	63,198	86,820	31,733	43,264	707,434	952,343
Indianapolis	78,795	102,751	10,738	20,451	1,188,431	1,207,904
Milwaukee	27,464	24,897	31,886	27,746	339,809	243,257
Cincinnati	33,749	37,875	21,185	26,754	227,726	202,819
St. Paul	47,450	53,038	66,049	74,821	529,243	655,903
Buffalo	22,574	20,070	132,789	234,151	296,909	310,368
Ottumwa	5,275	6,032	1,305	2,820	637,807	555,310
Cudahy	19,791	18,675	13,918	11,760	540,635	450,059
Cleveland	16,897	21,256	17,402	27,627	336,371	319,780
Cedar Rapids	7,190	6,445	3,245	3,748	488,228	447,444
Louisville	4,815	4,589	2,124	1,947	221,749	237,033

The total numbers inspected during the fiscal year 1901 were: Cattle, 5,244,154; sheep, 6,646,561; hogs, 24,220,691. During 1902: Cattle, 5,589,691; sheep, 7,443,955; hogs, 25,311,781. These figures do not show the entire number slaughtered in the country.

The end of the first three-quarters of the calendar year affords a good point of retrospect from which to compare the volume of commercial movements in the domestic trade of the United States with that of the preceding year. The September summary of Internal Commerce, issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, furnishes statistical returns for this purpose. Its reports show that the live-stock traffic during September was larger than for the corresponding month in either of the two preceding years at the five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph taken together. A total of 56,996

carloads of stock were received during September, 1902, while 52,614 carloads arrived in September, 1901, and 50,716 carloads in September, 1900. In two years, therefore, there has been a gain of 6,280 cars, or 12.38 per cent. For the nine months ending with September 5,284,432 head of cattle reached these markets, compared with 5,236,356 head in 1901, and 4,796,139 head in 1900. Receipts of hogs show a decrease, 11,467,792 having arrived for the first three-quarters of this year, 13,413,669 head in 1901, and 12,593,989 head in 1900.

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EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Export of hog products from Atlantic ports for the week ended Nov. 1, 1902, with comparative summary:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Nov. 1, 1902.	Nov. 2, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.
U. Kingdom.....	308	881	51,872
Continent	77	624	28,038
South & C. Am.....	119	556	16,304
W. Indies.....	906	1,024	50,284
B. N. A. Col.....	...	...	4,692
Other countries.....	22	1	1,302
Total	1,435	3,086	152,491

	BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.		
	Nov. 1, 1902.	Nov. 2, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.
U. Kingdom.....	7,862,817	11,551,427	577,684,846
Continent	911,261	935,238	66,559,728
South & C. Am.....	126,800	52,550	6,146,527
West Indies.....	155,000	88,450	9,330,382
B. N. A. Col.....	...	...	173,137
Other countries.....	23,850	40,500	899,290
Totals	9,079,728	12,668,165	660,793,910

	LARD, POUNDS.		
	Nov. 1, 1902.	Nov. 2, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.
U. Kingdom.....	2,298,288	3,688,067	230,248,847
Continent	4,358,868	3,003,294	245,587,616
South & C. Am.....	298,625	265,295	19,356,730
W. Indies.....	644,500	519,000	24,773,135
B. N. Am. Col.....	...	...	312,642
Other countries.....	74,470	21,600	2,657,580
Totals	8,174,451	7,497,246	522,936,950

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, Bacon & Hams, Lard, bbls.	lbs.	lbs.
New York.....	1,190	4,206,475	4,143,240
Boston	19	2,060,625	536,893
Portland, Me.....	...	992,775	38,088
Philadelphia .....	...	421,536	2,045,588
Baltimore	77	...	858,930
New Orleans.....	65	72,725	200,175
Montreal	75	1,319,767	254,307
Mobile, Ala.....	...	5,825	97,230
Totals	1,435	9,079,728	8,174,451

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1900.	to
	Nov. 1, 1902.	Nov. 2, 1901.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	30,498,200	41,390,200	10,882,000
Bacon & Hams, lbs.....	660,793,910	821,201,774	160,407,864
Lard, lbs.....	522,936,550	595,588,652	72,652,102

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Floor A, Produce Exchange

New York City

BEEF PRODUCTION IN NEW ENGLAND

By Prof. J. W. Sanborn.

Are the present prices of beef and the promising outlook for beef production in New England due to permanent causes, or are they based upon transitory conditions? If new industrial agricultural conditions are at the root of high prices of meat products, they demand close attention and call for a new attitude on the part of our farmers toward the stock industry.

It is probable that the corn shortage of 1901 of nearly one-half the usual production has aided the natural tendency to enhance prices of beef, and that a return to normal crops will have a modifying influence on prices of meat products. The basic causes of the present satisfactory prices of meats is found in a constantly decreasing ratio of meat animals to population. From 1892, when the number of meat animals in the United States reached high-water mark, there has been a steady decrease in the total number raised for the shambles. In round numbers from 133 millions in 1892 to 104 millions in 1899.

The great livestock markets have shown this year, despite the allurements of exceedingly high prices (\$8.40 per 100 pounds live weight in Chicago), a marked decrease in receipts of last year and over preceding years for nearly a decade. The constant rise in prices from \$14.06 per head for cattle in 1890 to \$22.79 in 1899 failed to induce an increase in numbers, or even to check the phenomenal decrease of stock. When the ranges became occupied in full a great increase of range-fed cattle in Eastern markets occurred. Prices went down to rates impossible to duplicate by Western feeders at a profit. At last the readjustment of cattle to range capacity is practically completed, upon a basis of greatly reduced numbers in the face of rapidly increasing population and a constant absorption of range area into tillage farms. The range as a menace to beef production on farms has passed into history.

It is possible to grow as much beef per acre in New England, at as good profit to one who produces the food consumed, as is grown westward. We may feel assured that a higher range of prices is to prevail for these reasons:

1. Population is rapidly increasing, while beef production is stationary or losing ground.
2. The vast free-range area has been absorbed, and its beef production is on a heavy decline.
3. The corn-growing area of the West found beef production under past rates unremunerative, and reduced its herds.
4. World-wide economic forces—increase of gold per capita, decline in rates of new lands, increased ratio of urban population and the general rise of purchasing power tend to a rise in all farm products. When the free ranges poured upon us their first and fullest products, beef, mutton and wool production in the East became discouraged. The butter type of cow came in and beef type went out. In great strides the West passed us in the art of breeding and feeding for beef.

Successful beef production in New England must rest upon:

1. A more intensive agriculture.
2. Better bred steers—the good steer.
3. Better fed steers—early maturity.
4. Better pastures.

Good pastures and the richer and more varied foods of a tillage rotation are prerequisites to the successful introduction of the good steer and his early maturity. Without the good steer, early matured, profitable beef-raising in the East is utterly hopeless. A good steer must have form—deep and broad in the twist or thighs, thick through the crops or behind the fore-shoulders, broad across the loins, well sprung ribs and straight, round barrel.

A dairy type of steer will not sell within one to three cents as much per pound as the beef type. Early maturity is the one factor of supreme importance in beef production. Steers in the East should be in their prime at from twenty to twenty-four months. The good type of steer can be sold at full market rates at less weight, and therefore in less time than the poor type.

In feeding the heavy percentage of the ration required for maintenance it is imperative that there shall be continuous growth from start to finish. I am not friendly to heavy grain feeding, but rather to continuous grain feeding from birth to slaughter. A fattening period means fat put on in layers, and a soft oleaginous handling steer. Experiment station work and my own observations show that high grain rations are not economical nor necessary if grain is continuously fed from the start and growth is constant. The business of farming in New England is that of crop growth, stock feeding being a method of acquiring the manure to feed the crops. I am confident that the good breeder and feeder will secure his plant food for crop growth cheaper by his production than in the form of purchased fertilizers. I hold that at current rates for the best beef, or even for a slightly reduced rate, up to 1,200 pounds weight, properly bred and fed, beef making will afford a fair market for our crops, and the good steer may become a competitor of other live stock.

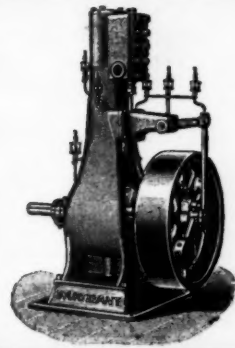
GREAT CATTLE SHIPMENTS

The great rush of cattle from the Black Hills country is over. The last beeves and feeders left Belle Fourche last week. This section of South Dakota never before did such a cattle trade. The run set in in July and before it closed more than \$5,000,000 worth of beef cattle left Belle Fourche, more than were shipped from any other Western point. Fully 80,000 head went to market for beeves, while 25,000 head went to the feed lots. When finished and sold will make Belle Fourche's cattle for the season sell for fully \$12,000,000. The platform value of this year's shipments at Belle amounted to about \$8,000,000.

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 3, 1902.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of December, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on November 13, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened November 13, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

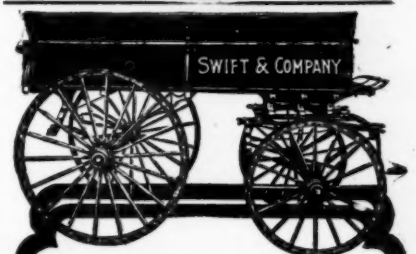
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for a practical meat man, with about \$10,000 capital, to establish a hog abattoir in splendid location, Northern New York State. Land and building free. Apply, with references, E. V. 3, care National Provisioner.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS PROVISIONS

The sharp advance in prices for lard, however that pork and ribs changed little, within a couple of days, and as permitted by the remarkably small stock of hog fat leads to opinions expressed by some traders that possibly this is the last bulge on prices for the hog fat, and that packers will soon be arranged in movements to keep prices down in order to take in larger receipts of hogs at lower prices. The upward tendency they have regarded as more with a desire to sell the January and May options. To-day's markets were 5@10c. lower on hogs. The products opened lower, and were soon at 10 points decline on lard and 7c. off on pork, thereafter varying further.

COTTONSEED OIL

Is temporarily, at least, a trifle steadier, with a demand from one or two sources, and returning export demand moderately. In New York sales of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, November, at 34c.; that further bid; 300 bbls. do., January, at 34½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., November-January, for export, at 34½c. At New Orleans, sales 500 bbls. off yellow, for export, at 32½c.; crude tanks sold, small lots at Southeast at 28c., and 27@27½c. bid for other lots with 28c. asked. Texas has 27c. bid.

TALLOW

Weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hhds. city were made at 6¼c. Further sales of 100 hhds. city at 6¼c. Market still dull, and more could probably be had at 6¼c. Bidding unimportant. City, tcs., sold at 6½c.; hard to get over 6½c.

OLEO STEARINE

Quiet, unchanged, 15c.; well, sold ahead.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South St. Joseph at the close of business Oct. 31, as reported to the Stockyards Daily Journal:

	Oct. 31, 1902.	Oct. 31, 1901.
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	280	259
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1901, tcs.	826	1,665
Other kinds of lard tcs.	562	221
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—		
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, 1901, tcs.	369,290	899,380
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—		

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe, for the week ending Nov. 1, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pkgs.	Lard.
Lucania, Liverpool.....		89	863	...	27	...	55	...	2480
Tauric, Liverpool.....		...	309	...	...	...	...	1087	525
Majestic, Liverpool.....		509	1399	...	...	...	...	169	429
Celtic, Liverpool.....		...	246	...	...	...	...	150	4191
Canadian, Liverpool.....		...	150	...	200	...	...	...	1500
Philadelphia, Southampton.....		...	2993	...	...	...	...	...	150
Mesaba, London.....		...	321	...	50	...	10	155	2100
Bristol City, Bristol.....		...	333	...	...	...	...	...	2375
Anchoria, Glasgow.....		...	274	...	...	183	25	675	115
Laurentian, Glasgow.....		916	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania, Hamburg.....		...	25	...	23	50	...	1324	8140
Ryndam, Rotterdam.....		...	151	...	...	125	25	744	3311
Zeeland, Antwerp.....		1929	210	...	...	...	...	15	1325
British Princess, Antwerp.....		9012	100	...	...	...	...	200	1800
Oscar II, Baltic.....		814	100	...	...	115	...	865	3595
Patria, Mediterranean.....		25	570
Pocasset, Mediterranean.....		...	27	...	...	...	...	...	461
Georgia, Mediterranean.....		5	965
Mashona, South Africa.....		4	20	...	...	270
Clan Ferguson, South Africa.....		5	...	855
Total.....		19017	1508	7585	...	304	788	120	5414 35157
Last week.....		18534	4701	8497	275	650	1833	401	6027 44274
Same time in 1901.....		18192	3778	10110	1484	597	1215	339	4040 45110

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

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—Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	21,853	850,000
Short clear middles, lbs.	50,963	893,508
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	736,984	1,087,411
Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	82,600	82,677
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	248,729	986,557
Long clear middles, lbs.	2,081	.....
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	350,022	265,052
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	4,842,806	5,824,830
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	226,255	206,200
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	766,242	1,795,247
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	701,556	1,482,388
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	703,151	1,328,566
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	118,500	35,166
Sweet pickled skinned hams	1,060,662	1,068,760
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	1,051,367	1,993,101
Total weight cuts of meat	11,333,111	19,000,843

SIMPSON IN NEW YORK

Mr. William Simpson, of Liverpool, England, honored The National Provisioner with a call yesterday. He has been on a hurried trip visiting his many friends in the East and Canada, and returns to-day to England. His son, John William Simpson, accompanies him.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL

At the Dusseldorf Exhibition, which has just terminated, the highest award of merit, the gold medal, was awarded the "Hunt" Conveyor. The conveyor is manufactured by the C. W. Hunt Co., West New Brighton, New York.

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

THE MEAT MAN'S EAGLE DID IT

A bilious writer of the "Topics of the Times" column of a New York City daily virtually calls John Hessdorfer, manager of a New York meat house, a brute because he shot a golden eagle in the mountains, and then had it stuffed for keeping as a valuable trophy. The great museums then must be treasure troves of the acts of brutes, and the scribe is mad because the lucky sportsman has not been sent to jail for 30 days or made to pay \$50 for killing a savage bird of prey. Some people are hard to please, even when they are fed vegetables. Wonder if Charles P. Mott, who went along, feels badly about it. The stuffed bird will attract much interest at the taxidermist's when it is properly mounted.

C. E. Horton's New Bern ave., market, at Sacramento, Cal., is opened.

THIS INTEREST BUTCHERS.

City Councilman Dr. G. C. Ashmun objects to having the hoofs remain on the carcasses of sheep, lambs, goats and kids after they have been slain by butchers. An ordinance, which he introduced, was passed by the City Council last evening under suspension of the rules, making it necessary for all butchers to remove the hoofs before the carcasses of these animals are placed on the market.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	24,000	2,000
Kansas City.....	1,500	5,000	500
South Omaha.....	600	5,000	2,000
St. Louis.....	2,000	5,000	500

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Chicago	21,000	32,000	40,000
Kansas City.....	12,000	6,000	5,000
South Omaha.....	7,000	6,000	32,000
St. Louis.....	3,500	5,000	2,500

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Chicago	5,000	30,000	20,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	14,000	5,000
South Omaha.....	3,500	5,000	11,500
St. Louis.....	3,000	7,000	2,000

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Chicago	17,000	32,000	25,000
Kansas City.....	12,000	13,000	7,000
South Omaha.....	4,800	3,700	10,000
St. Louis.....	5,000	3,500	2,000

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

CURING BEEF HAMS

The following is a good cure for beef hams, etc.: For each 220 lb. of meat use a solution or pickle of 16 ozs., saltpetre, 3 pints of syrup and 85 degrees pickle. Cure in 40 days. Then store in a temperature of 38 to 40 deg. F.

PREPARING MEAT EXTRACTS

Meat extract is manufactured from fresh beef soups from canning departments and even from old pickle which contains considerable albumen, taking, however, fresh beef as a basis. The fat, bone and sinew are trimmed out and the meat chopped and macerated in cold water several hours. Steam is then introduced into the vat and raised to a temperature of 120 deg. F. Agitate constantly. The liquor is then strained into another vessel, the residue being then boiled with equal parts of water about 6 hours. The liquor is afterwards separated by pressure and immediately transferred to a vacuum pan and reduced one fourth. Then the first liquid obtained, which contains the albumen, is added and evaporation continued until 1 lb. of extract represents 20 lb. of beef. Summed up, there are the following processes involved: First, divesting meat of all fat, bone and sinew and then chopping fine; second, the digestive process, in which the meat is exposed to steam in the digester; third, separating, by straining off the albumen and fibrine; fourth, the evaporation process as above stated.

METHOD OF SAPONIFYING PETROLEUM AND MINERAL OILS

(Specially translated for the "Oil and Colorman's Journal.")

The method proposed by Raymond for the saponification of petroleum and mineral oils is based on the principle of molecular contact between the petroliferous particles and those of the substances commingled therewith, which contact results in a kind of penetration of the olecules of a certain order by those of a different order.

In view of the adulteration of soap stock tallow by some brokers and the disposition of mineral oils to creep into the edible and other fields of vegetable oils, the saponifying of mineral oils becomes of more than passing interest.

The modus operandi is as follows:

A determined quantity of stearic acid, previously melted, is intimately mixed with the mineral oil. This mixture is then incorporated with a small amount of magnesium carbonate and a corresponding quantity of hydrochloric acid. When the liberation of carbonic acid gas has ceased and the mixture has become stable, it is treated in the cold with a solution of caustic soda containing about 20 per cent. of sodium carbonate. The mass is agglomerated by stirring, and begins to set, whereupon, it is left at rest for several hours in order to allow time for the chemical operation of penetration to become complete.

The product is then heated, with gradual addition of the necessary amount of alkali

to produce saponification, and, this done, the mass is boiled until it has been sufficiently reduced to the condition of liquid paste. This paste, like that of ordinary soaps, is next thrown into a solution of common salt, in order to remove all excess of alkali. The resulting soap floats on the surface and has only to be collected and melted to be ready for framing.

The proportions taken are: Petroleum 100 parts, stearic acid 15 to 30, magnesium carbonate 1 to 2, hydrochloric acid 3 to 5 parts, together with a lye composed of caustic soda and sodium carbonate, or caustic potash and potassium carbonate. Unlike ordinary soaps, this petroleum soap does not lather at all, but it is an excellent detergent, and is suitable for numerous applications in the industrial arts, such as cleansing woollen fabrics, silks and cottons. Furthermore, it possesses the property of destroying parasites and curing skin diseases. Applied to the head, it does valuable service in preventing the scalp from getting too dry, obviating scurf and the resulting baldness, principally because it supplies the fatty particles necessary to the preservation of the hair. Moreover, it acts as an emollient of the skin, which latter, instead of becoming dry and rough, remains unctuous to the touch.

When employed in the natural state, petroleum exhibits some of the above-mentioned qualities, but its unpleasant smell, inflammability, and liquid condition militate against its use. When converted into soap, these inconveniences disappear. The soap may be scented, and thus endowed with an agreeable odor, is also unflammable, and may be kept indefinitely.—Rev. Prod. Chim.

BORIC ACID AS A MEAT PRESERVATIVE

Nine prominent chemical factories in Berlin, Cassel, Grunau, Hamburg and Leipzig, headed by Schering, have addressed a protest to the Diet against the prohibition of the use of boric acid and its salt for preserving meat.



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PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at under-mentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	1902.	1901.
Chicago.	3,880,000	4,145,000
Kansas City.	1,250,000	2,135,000
Omaha.	1,215,000	1,440,000
St. Louis.	745,000	1,075,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	941,000	1,287,000
Indianapolis.	544,000	740,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	91,000	198,000
Cudahy, Wis.	155,000	260,000
Cincinnati.	278,000	333,000
Ottumwa, Iowa.	239,000	355,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	220,000	290,000
Sioux City, Iowa.	526,000	500,000
St. Paul, Minn.	335,000	333,000
Louisville, Ky.	170,000	222,000
Cleveland, Ohio.	265,000	322,000
Detroit, Mich.	170,000	175,000
Wichita, Kan.	58,000	163,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	129,000	129,000
Bloomington, Ill.	44,900	59,900
Above and all other.	11,895,000	14,900,000

—Price Current.



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Swift's Art Calendar for 1903, to be issued in November, will surpass all previous efforts in beauty of design and color. The original is from the brush of a celebrated French artist, while the work represents the highest and most modern standards of lithography. Description, information, and other calendar particulars, will be given in the November number of this magazine. The price will remain the same as in previous years—10 cents.

Chicago Kansas City Omaha **Swift & Company** St. Louis St. Joseph St. Paul

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

SIGNIFICANCE OF TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS

The elections are over. The net result is that the battle of the ballot on Tuesday does not change the complexion of the next Congress, and, therefore, does not, of necessity, change any plans of the party in power. There are many new members elected to the next Congress, but as they will harmonize with the legislative policy of the parties to which they belong, no new element enters the lower house of Congress. The Republican party has a working, though a reduced majority on separate or joint ballot. Whatever has been the attitude or intent of the dominant party in regard to the commercial treaties and to tariff legislation may continue so in so far as the results of Tuesday's elections go towards modifying it. The political situation remains in statu quo. Whatever changes that were wrought have been mainly produced by local issues.

Two significant incidents happened in New York State, viz., the defeat of Attorney-General Davies for a judgeship and that of Mr. Adler for Congress. The former attacked a large industry through the courts. The people did not seem to sympathize with him. The other gentleman set himself against the public conscience and a large constituency by advocating the Sunday opening of business houses. His defeat by a large majority may be the answer to it. The general cry of "the coal baron" and the "beef trust" seemed to have had no visible influence upon the result, as is shown by the vote in Pennsylvania and in Illinois, the seats of the industries attacked. The voting was in dead earnest, sullen, silent and to the full. Congress may now settle down to its labors and the politician may again revert to business.

CHINA'S NEW TARIFF

The new Chinese tariff, signed some time ago, went into effect on Friday of last week. The schedule is the usual one in such conventions with the flexible provision that unthought-of articles may be subsequently inserted by the mutual consent of the high contracting parties. About everything in the edible line of imported goods consumed in China is taxed. The exceptions are foreign rice, cereals, and flour, supplies for use by the legations, the foreign military and naval forces in Chinese waters or on Chinese territory and "samples in reasonable quantities certified for show and not for sale." Unenumerated imports pay 5 per cent ad. valorem. The standard of value is their local

selling price in local currency. The schedule is not on a prohibitive basis. Indeed it is low and has all the earmarks of being purely a revenue tariff based upon the exigencies of the case.

THE STRENGTH OF WOOL

The wool trade is picking up and taking on greater strength. The National Provisioner stated quite a while ago that this would happen. The warehouses have been gradually unloading their glut of fabrics and have been aided in this by the lessening of the amount of clips of the world's flocks. With the flocks of Europe becoming gradually but persistently smaller, the ravages in South America and the persistent decimating drouths in Australia nothing could stay the rise of wool in the market. The woolen rag industry chilled the real wool trade and momentarily lowered the tone and the price. Even this brake has been pulled over by the strong statistical position of the flock. Australia has lost 20,000,000 sheep in four years. Their fleeces must be eliminated from the market. The low state of fed and of the living flocks produced less wool on the remaining sheep. South America lost nearly 7,000,000 sheep in the past two years and Europe registers further decreases in the flocks there. No other country has shown an increase in sheep or wool. The consumptive trade has increased. There is but one final end of all of this. Wool had to go up. It went up and must rule strong for a time.

THE BASE OF BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY

Great Britain is a free market for all comers with healthful goods. Her merchants have the markets of the whole world from which to select with no hindrance except price and the small freight embargo per pound imposed by distance. With the whole continent of Europe close at hand—a few hours distant—with Canada, her own colonial Dominion the same distance from "home" as we are and with the boasted cheapness of the South American and Australian food products handicapped by a freight slightly higher than those of the United States to Great Britain the United Kingdom buys chiefly from this country.

The United States is the cheapest and the best all around market in the world for animal and food products. The "great free trader"—the consumer of the British Isles—has found this so in making his purchases. That looks like a big statement to make. The following figures, which are official, will verify the fact: Listen. In 1900 the United Kingdom received \$2,969,173 worth of live sheep. Of this \$1,094,198 worth came from the United States and \$1,406,419 worth from Argentina, Denmark, Uruguay, Chile, Nor-

way, Canada and small shippers sent the rest. We crept up on South America. In 1900 \$48,857,842 worth of live cattle were received. This country sent \$31,685,870 worth or 72.13 per cent. of the total, Canada \$8,790,057, Argentina \$3,248,389. The year 1900 is taken because in that year there were no restrictions against Argentine or any other cattle. The United Kingdom imported no live hogs in 1900.

The dead meat imports of the United Kingdom are as strikingly in favor of this country as those of live meat—meat on the hoof. The same year—1900—is taken for purposes of comparison. The British imports of fresh beef during that year amounted to \$39,724,500. We sent \$29,489,000 worth or 74.24 per cent., Argentina \$3,347,406, Australia \$5,685,456, Canada \$468,445 and the balance among Continental shippers. Of the total of \$1,247,858 worth of salt beef this country sent in \$1,191,422 worth or 95.48 per cent. We also sent \$3,446,888 worth of the \$7,092,058 worth of other cured beef imported by the United Kingdom in 1900, or 48.60 per cent. Australasia sent 30 per cent. In that year bacon to the value of \$57,298,020 was imported. This country received \$36,459,540 or 63.63 per cent. as its share of the total expenditure, Denmark coming next for \$14,885,563 or 25.98 per cent.; Canada shipping \$5,238,653 worth. The United States was paid \$18,311,248 or 89.13 per cent. of the entire \$20,545,433 for hams bought in 1900; Canada shipping \$2,175,043 worth.

The Netherlands leads us in fresh pork, sending in \$4,009,149 worth of the total of \$7,277,380 received while we sent in \$2,445,991 worth or 33.61 per cent. Of the \$1,337,412 of salt and pickled pork received, this country exported \$864,636 and Denmark \$408,947 worth or 58.96 and 27.89 per cent. respectively.

It is stated in the fresh mutton trade that this country has no grip on the British market. Australasia has 57.87 per cent. of that trade, while Argentina has 28.92 and the Netherlands 12.63 per cent. of it, making a total of 99.42 per cent. of the total refrigerated and frozen mutton trade of \$28,427,981 in 1900. The mutton trade, however, is an illustration of the fact that price and quality and not distance control the dead meat trade. Neither the United States nor the countries of Europe even with their large flocks of sheep are able to compete in the English market with far away Australasia; the bulk of the mutton coming from New Zealand, which has the fewest sheep. The continent of Australia has the greatest flocks of sheep and ships the fewest to England.

It will thus be seen that of the total of \$204,878,729 worth of the above named classes of live and dead meats imported by the United Kingdom during 1900 something over \$125,965,000 worth, or slightly over 61.49 per cent. of the whole was sent there by the United States.

If, to this, were added the United States' exports of lard and miscellaneous meat products, of which no notice is here taken, the above relative per cent. of our shipments of Britain's food supplies would be materially increased.

PATENTS

711,990. Process of Making a Preparation for Preserving Meat. Emmerich Markovits, Berlin, and Frederich Guthmann, Friedenau, Germany. Filed Mar. 7, 1902. Serial No. 97,210.

712,045. Process of Converting Salt-Marsh Material, etc., into a Fertilizer and the Product Resulting Therefrom. John J. Crooke, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-half to Robert Crooke, Yonkers, N. Y. Filed Feb. 21, 1902. Serial No. 95,130.

712,243. Poultry Drinking Fountain. Richard J. Buse, Pine Island, Minn. Filed April 9, 1902. Serial No. 102,101.

712,263. Cottonseed Separator and Cleaner. William O. Coleman, Centerville, Miss.; assignor to Julia C. Coleman, Centerville, Miss. Filed Feb. 15, 1902. Serial No. 94,261.

TRADE-MARKS

39,150. Olive Oil. Weaver & Sterry, Limited, New York, N. Y. Filed July 26, 1902. The representation of a mantle surmounted by a crown and bearing the letters "W. & S., Ltd." Used since July 24, 1872.

39,152. Stock-Food. Dr. Koch Vegetable Tea Co., Winona, Minn. Filed Sept. 23, 1902. The hyphenated word "We-No-Naw" and the representation of the head of an Indian maiden. Used since March 19, 1901.

39,153. Substitute for Gum-Copal and Amber. Dr. Eugene Schall, Feuerbach, near Stuttgart, Germany. Filed Sept. 17, 1902. The word "Ambrol." Used since May 5, 1902.

39,156. Leather Preservatives. J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis. Filed July 14, 1902. The word "Colex." Used since Jan. 1, 1902.

39,035. Tomato-Soup.—Catchup and Chilli Sauce.—The T. A. Snider Preserve Company, Cincinnati, O. Filed February 12, 1902. The words "Sunny Side," and the representation of a sun with the features of a face therein. Used since January 1, 1897.

39,039. Soap.—Kendall-Davis Company, Boston, Mass. Filed July 25, 1902. The words "Stainlgo." Used since June 21, 1900.

39,040. Soap.—The Bell Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed March 26, 1902. The word "Kemola." Used since March 15, 1902.

39,041. Toilet Powders.—C. A. Reed & Co., Bath, Me. Filed August 22, 1902. The representation of a shield containing a bunch of forget-me-nots, sprays of which may extend outside of the shield. The shield is printed in double outlines, forming a dark band, which surrounds a light panel, the latter containing the bunch of forget-me-nots. Up the left-hand side of said dark band appears the

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words, "The Old Reliable," and down the right-hand side of the dark band appears the words "Forget-Me-Not." Used since November, 1901.

39,072. Canned Salmon. Wales Island Pkg. Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Sept. 19, 1902.

The representation of a salmon having in the background a series of plumes or feathers known as "Prince of Wales" feathers. Used since May 1, 1902.

38,073. Cured or Dried Fish. Davis Bros., Gloucester, Mass. Filed Sept. 5, 1902.

The words "Gold Edge" inclosed in a dark colored margin-line having a yellowish colored edge of lighter shade. Filed Sept. 5, 1902.

DOMINGO'S NEW TARIFF

The decree of Sept. 12, 1902, puts in force the new import duties in Santo Domingo. The decree in part says:

Considering that the importation duties with which in some countries our agricultural products are burdened, are equivalent

in certain cases to prohibition, and that it is a good economic doctrine to facilitate to the said products an entry into those countries, by means of reciprocal commercial treaties, since it is not possible to have absolute control of free exchange.

On the advice of the council of the secretaries of state, it is decreed:

Article 1. There shall be four classes of tariffs for the collection of the importation duties of the republic—the minimum, the moderate, the additional, and the maximum. The minimum shall cover those import duties at present in vigor or those that may be established in the future; the moderate, the same duties with an augmentation of 30 per cent; the additional, the same duties, with a 70 per cent augmentation; and the maximum, the same duties, with 100 per cent augmentation.

The specifications follow and close with article 5 which says: "With the nations with whom we may have treaties of reciprocity, the stipulations of these treaties shall regulate the application of this decree."

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The plant of the Greenville Milk Condensing Company, Greenville, Ill., was burned.

The plant of the Crystal Ice Company, East Davenport, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

The St. Joseph Brewing Company, St. Joseph, Mo., will erect an addition to its plant.

The Bohlen-Huse Ice Company, Memphis, Tenn., will increase capacity of plant.

The plant of the Moody Cold Storage Company, Lockport, N. Y., will be rebuilt.

The plant of the Diamond Ice Company, Lynchburg, Va., was destroyed by fire.

The Dick Brewing Company, Hannibal, Mo., will increase cold storage facilities.

The Ohio Dairy Company, Wauseon, O., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Bessemer Ice Delivery Company, Bessemer, Ala., will erect an additional ice plant.

C. B. Richards, San Diego, Cal., will erect a cold storage warehouse, at a cost of \$100,000.

The Retail Grocers' Ice Company, Little Rock, Ark., will commence the erection of a plant next week.

The Yoakum Ice Company, Yoakum, Tex., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by W. L. Orth, L. Orth and C. H. De Vault.

The Rifle Ice Company, Rifle, Col., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by G. E. Clarkson, J. A. Talbott, A. A. Galloway and others.

The Lansing Cold Storage Company, Lansing, Mich., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by E. F. Cooley, B. F. Davis, S. S. Olds and others.

DOLD'S WICHITA PLANT OPENED

The new plant of the Jacob Dold Packing Company was opened Thursday of last week, after killing 248 hogs and 11 cattle to test the new machinery. It was a big day for Wichita, Kan., and the populace there showed their appreciation of the Dold enterprise by turning out en masse to witness the starting of the wheels of an industry which means so much for Wichita and that portion of Kansas. Jacob Dold, head of all of the Dold plants, went out from Buffalo, N. Y., where the parent factory of the whole bunch is located, to witness the opening. J. C. Dold went up from the big plant at Kansas City. Manager Fred Dold, of the new factory, was as pleased as was every one else, and justly proud of the fine modern equipment which is to run under his practiced eyes.

The stream of visitors were much interested and amused at the "Ferris Wheel," or rotary hog hoist, which wheeled around, carving a circular string of hogs on its dial, all at a time, each in turn darting down into the scalding room and then passing up through the scraper, a sort of hollow-brushed street sweeper, which whisks the hair off in a jiffy. The ever-present electric elevator receives them as they come, clean, out of the scraper and hoists them to the fourth floor of the next building, where the cutting-up process begins with the splitting of the carcass in

halves. These are then pulled across the steel bridge to the cooler. From there the halves pass to the dissecting process, which finally lands them in the form of hams, bacon, ribs, sausage and a score of other products for which the porker is responsible.

The "beef house" had as many surprises in store, as did the "hog house." Everything was "kept a-movin'."

The new plant is without question one of the most modern and up to date in the West or anywhere, for that matter, with a capacity of over 2,500 hogs, 500 cattle and 750 sheep daily. In it is put not only every modern appliance known to the trade, but the entire plant is equipped with electric motive power, etc., and, besides fireproof construction throughout; there were at a recent underwriters' test a total of sixteen streams from as many ¾-inch nozzles, thrown over the tallest seven-story building at one time from its own apparatus and wells alone.

In resuming operations there where Dold left off about one year ago the company naturally looks for a large and active business in that growing section of the great Southwest.

It has taken some time to build this plant. At one time Wichita was in doubt as to whether the company would build. Now the whole city is ringing with praise over the superb industry which will attract so much trade and interest to that section. The Jacob Dold Packing Company has much for which to be congratulated in this new enterprise.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Sharply Advanced Prices—Statistical Positions Markedly in Sellers' Favor.

A look over the statements of supplies this week, held in Europe as well as in this country, shows how easy it is for selling interests to command almost any line of prices against the regular buyers for consumption or in the squeezing of traders who had been selling the options ahead. The Chicago stock of lard at the beginning of the month, for instance, was only 2,388 tierces, contract grade, and of all other kinds footed up barely 12,000 tierces, or a total supply of 14,370 tierces against 42,785 tierces held Oct. 1. Short rib middles showed a supply at Chicago of only 3,888,362 pounds, against 15,375,312 pounds Oct. 1, and pork a stock of 33,920 bbls. against 47,765 bbls. Oct. 1. In other words, that the packing had been insufficient for demands for consumption and that the held stocks had been brought to meagre proportions. The world's visible supply of lard is markedly interesting in showing the rapid absorption of stocks in Europe and the generally lighter volume of it held in years before. The total stock in Europe of the lard is only 15,000 tierces, against 30,150 tierces Oct. 1, and the total in Europe and afloat for it is 52,700 tierces, against 65,150 tierces Oct. 1 and 91,000 tierces Nov. 1, 1901. The entire visible supply of the lard is only 77,166 tierces, against 120,045 tierces Oct. 1; 137,436 tierces Nov. 1, 1901; 122,070 tierces Nov. 1, 1900; 328,957 tierces Nov. 1, 1899.

The hog supplies have been increasing lately, but they are, however, still behind those of last year at this time. It is clear that the stocks of hog products cannot be of important volume in many weeks to come. In our opinion, it does not follow that prices will be put to the outside basis that prevailed in the previous two months, as there would not be a "short" interest in November and December of as marked moment as that which prevailed in the earlier deliveries. It, however, would seem quite probable that for the purpose of strengthening January and May options that spurts of prices will happen, as it is thought by traders that the limit of values of these late options has not been reached and that a good deal of selling of these late deliveries has yet to be done before they settle permanently to a lower basis.

The situation is looked upon as permitting almost any high prices, so far as concerns the moderate supplies to be had for several weeks ahead. At the same time the opinion is that there is likely to be some holding down of the statistical influence, except as against speculators, and as they show themselves to cover contracts, the feeling is that packers will want to get the hog supplies as cheap as possible and that the statistical features will not be allowed to work at all times in a full degree for an upward tendency of prices.

There are essentially speculative conditions, which are likely to prevail up to January, and yet never before was a bull temper so well backed up from actual cash situations, whatever may take place spasmodically in the way of reactions. The point would seem to be that as a line of "shorts" was worked out on any one month, as through September and October, that the markets were let down to start a new short interest for the succeeding months, against which there is likely to be additional squeezing.

There are traders with the opinion that the movement against "shorts" is not likely to run into January, however; that the "shorts"

may be scared over the January options before the month is reached. The impression also prevails that perhaps in the month of January the effect of the large corn crop will be considered, and that there is likely to be then some discounting of the late deliveries.

But whatever may take place in January, it is altogether improbable that the stocks of the hog products will be at that time at all burdensome. The fact of the matter is that no matter how closely the productions at present are bought up that no buying source gets supply enough for more than actual needs, and that the distributors are compelled to buy steadily and yet have no material accumulations. There are large, general buying interests everywhere which need to be filled in, and it is clear that it will take many weeks of a much larger packing than had lately to satisfy them.

Europe uses up its consignments almost upon arrival, and our home demands, those from the South particularly, are of steady, full volume.

There continues a liberal business in the compound lard on the scarcity of pure lard.

Wednesday's market for hog products closed at a sharp advance, and Tuesday's market was running rapidly upward on lard, however little changed it as for meats.

In New York the continent shippers have been doing a moderate business in refined lard, and at better prices, with the stocks held in Europe much less than ordinarily. The English shippers have been quiet on steam lard, because of its narrow supply and strong price. The tendency in compound lard is of good volume, and the consumption of it is remarkably full and general, with the prices for it at 7½¢@7¾¢. for car lots. The shippers of pork have been very quiet. The city cutters have eased up on the prices of bellies, as having somewhat freer supplies of them, while demands have been slack all around. Loose hams and shoulders are about steady in price. Sales have been for the week, to this writing, 360 bbls. mess pork at \$18@18.50; 200 bbls. short clear at \$21@23; 175 bbls. city family at \$21@21.25; 200 tcs. city lard and 250 tcs. Western do., for export and private terms; 180 tcs. city lard at \$10.80@10.90; (Western steam, graded, at \$11.35); 2,500 loose city pickled shoulders at 8½¢@9¢; 3,800 loose city pickled hams at 11¼¢@12½¢; 350 tcs. Western sweet pickled hams at 11½¢@12½¢. 36,000 pounds loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., at 13¢; 14 lb. ave., at 12½¢; 10 lbs. at 13¼¢, and smoking ave., at 13½¢@13¾¢.

Exports from the Atlantic ports for last week: 1,435 bbls. pork; 8,174,451 pounds lard; 9,079,728 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 3,086 bbls. pork; 7,497,246 pounds lard; 12,668,165 pounds meats.

The stock of lard in New York is 4,058 tcs. prime (7,618 tcs. Oct. 15), 400 tcs. off grade and 836 tcs. steerine; total, 5,294 tcs.

BEFF.—The temper still favors sellers on a ready outlet for the moderate production. City extra India mess, tcs., at \$27; barreled, extra mess, at \$10.50@14, chiefly at \$10.50@11; packed at \$15@16.50, chiefly at \$15; family at \$18.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Memberships quoted at \$400.

Proposed for membership: Thomas R. Keator (stocks); Henry B. Clifford (stocks).

Visitors: Herbert Tompkins, Toledo; Philip Briteaux, Detroit; John W. Todd, New Orleans; Kenneth Fairbanks, Halifax; W. G. Goodhugh, Montreal; L. C. Doggett, W. H. Denham, R. B. Young, Charles Berrall, S. A. McClean, Chicago.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The local market has gained tone on certain varieties of stock, which can be ascribed to stimulated trading, which relieved any possibility of accumulation. Branded stock is in the same general position as at last week's report.

NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lb. and up, were stronger and better sustained in price. They sold as high as 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with inferior grades at a variety of prices, according to weight, quality and selection.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS are in good request, at from 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The supply is hardly adequate to the demand.

COLORADO STEERS are well cleaned up, having moved at a variety of prices from 12c. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

TEXAS STEERS have sold up to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. They are scarce.

NATIVE COWS are well sold up and quotable from 12c. to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Lights have also been well cleaned up at from 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BRANDED COWS.—About 25,000 late take off moved at from 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 10c.

NATIVE BULLS moved to the number of 1,200 at 11c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Limited receipts, combined with a hesitating policy on the part of the tanner, has been responsible for dull business. The views of tanners are not above even money on buffs, and so far buyer and seller have been unable to get together.

NO. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs.—free of brands and grubs, have sold in insignificant volume at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in connection with seconds at a cent less.

EXTREMES.—Considering the buff situation, extremes are very firm, having moved in substantial volume at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and being very firm at the price.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have moved at 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. They are in fair request.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 55 lbs. and up, are sold ahead. The price, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., is firmly sustained.

BULLS are fairly well sustained at 9c. flat.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are in active request at 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 12c. for a good grade of country skin.

DEACONS range, as they have for some time past, from 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., according to weight, quality and selection.

NO. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are strong at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

HORSEHIDES range from \$3.20 to \$3.25, according to quality.

SHEEPSKINS.—Both packer and country markets continue active. We quote:

GREEN SALTED PACKER PELTS, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREEN SALTED PACKER LAMBS, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY PELTS, 65 to 85c.

BOSTON

The hide market is quiet and tanners show little disposition to operate on the current basis, despite the fact that they are not well supplied. New Englanders are in small supply and the subject of a consuming demand.

PHILADELPHIA

The situation is characterized by improved conditions, probably in sympathy with the Western situation. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12c.

CITY COWS, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BULLS,

NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES.—Substantial sales recent-

ly effected tend to give the market a stronger tone.

CITY NATIVES, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CITY BUTT BRANDS, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CITY SIDE BRANDS, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CITY COWS, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CITY BULLS, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer situation has gained some strength during the past week, owing to sales of late take off of certain classes of native stock. The country position has been characterized by marked dullness, rather than any other condition. This condition is owing to the limited receipts and generally unsettled state of the markets. The Boston centre continues quiet, because tanners who, despite the fact that their reserves are practically exhausted hesitate to stock up on the current basis. The Philadelphia market is healthier, owing to sympathy with Western conditions, and New York is also in a somewhat stronger position owing to recent sales.

TO REVOLUTIONIZE TANNING

The death in Salem, Mass., last week of Walter T. Forbes, of Atlanta, Ga., ended the tanning experiments by which he proposed to revolutionize the tanning industry. It is claimed that 100 green salted steer hides and 100 cow hides, after sixty days in his mixture, produced 75 per cent. of leather; also

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HIDES AND SKINS

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that poorly tanned leather retanned by the same process gained, in thirty days, 20 per cent. in weight. In the process he did not use barks. He used, instead, extracts of oak, quebracho and other ingredients. The tanning was done by suspending 1,000 to 10,000 hides in tanks and drenching them there without having to pass the hides from tank to tank.

RAILROAD TIES FROM WASTE LEATHER

A new corporation in Massachusetts proposes to manufacture composite leather railroad ties and paving blocks. It will be made of waste leather, combined with chemicals, and forced together by hydraulic pressure. It is said that Springfield capitalists are back of it. The names have not yet transpired.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—It has been a broken week by reason of the election day, and market conditions do not stand out as positively as usual. There has been an emphasized laggard interest over dealings in the soap grades of tallow, however, that all of the fine grades have steady attention, and are maintained in price. The soapmakers feel that they have every reason to be careful over buying tallow. They are compelled to sell soap upon a narrow basis of profit, in view of the sharp competition they are having among themselves. It is asserted that some soap making sources are selling their products with hardly any profit, and that others are compelled to put cost upon them of a basis that forces them to be very careful over buying the raw materials. The competition is steadily most marked among the Western and Southwestern soap makers. Naturally the soap people, while careful over taking tallow, are filling in lower priced material than the beef fat, especially with palm oil, coconut oil and cottonseed oil. The takings of these soap materials outside of tallow have been larger the last two or three weeks than perhaps ever before in a corresponding time; this permits an accumulation of soap grades of tallow. Indeed, it has been the liberal consumption, as is well understood, of the substitutes for tallow, which has prevented tallow through the season from arranging itself to the buoyant line of prices to compare favorably with some other fat products, and which confident temper had been expected as the outcome of the short beef fat supply. It is now only the nice grades of tallow which hold their own, such qualities as can be used by the compound makers; and these do not accumulate materially in supply anywhere.

But our city melfers have further added to their holdings of hoghead tallow, and they are, as well, accumulating some tierced goods, while they are trying to get bids for important quantities, although perhaps not willing to make the concessions in prices that would seem to be necessary to move out large lots, and the under grades of tallow are being steadily added to in supply over the West.

The New York market up to this writing has not shown sales of city hhd., although it is possible that some business will be done before the close of the week, in the event of

which the sales will be noted in a later paragraph. The feeling now is that 6½c. will be accepted for city, hhd., although 6½c. is asked and 6¼c. openly bid.

The city, in tierces, is offered at 6¼c., and is very quiet. There are traders who think that because of the advanced lard market that the undertone of tallow is perhaps a little steadier than it was a few days since.

The Chicago market, after some weakness, is now about steady, and where sales have been made at 6½c. for city renderers in tanks, with prime packers in tierces quoted at 7½c.

The London sale on Wednesday showed 6d. advance, where 1,250 casks were offered and half of it sold. The English, as well as the Continental markets, are very strong, as they are receiving only a moderate volume of Australian and La Plate tallow, and their accumulations are less than usual. But all foreign markets are decidedly under as yet an importing basis from this country.

Country made does not arrive in New York in more than a moderate way: it is fairly well taken up at prices showing little change for the week. Sales of 185,000 pounds country made at 6½c. to 6¾c., as to quality, and some choice kettle lots exceeding the outside price.

Later.—Sale of 50 hhd., city, in New York, at 6¼c. to a local soapmaker. The weekly contract deliveries of city, hhd., will probably be made at 6¼c. Market continuing very dull for soap grades.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been enough done at the Eastern markets at 15c., as also at the West at 15c., to show that the compound makers must have supplies close to productions, and that the pressers rather than to push the prices up further are contented over market conditions, and, therefore, are ready sellers. The business in the compounds continues liberal, and the compound makers are simply forced to meet any arbitrary price over the stearine. Its present value, however, pays a good profit to the pressers; hence the ready unloading of productions at the firm value. Within the last two weeks a good part previously reported, about 800,000 pounds have been sold over the Eastern and Western markets at 15c.

LARD STEARINE weakens a little in price because of lower cost of lard. But the refined lard people are not materially interested over the offerings of the stearine, as their own productions mainly meet their needs. Choice quoted at 12½c., but more as an asking basis.

OLEO OIL.—There is little life to demands at the Dutch markets, which, however, are

firmer, and only moderate trading here, with low grades especially hard to sell.

Rotterdam quoted at 69 florins, with small sales. New York prices are: Choice, 12@12½c. per lb.; No. 2, 9½@10c.; No. 3, 8½c., and qualities inferior at 7½c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—There is steady buying ahead by foreign markets. Irregularity prevails over prices. About 6 to 6¼c. per pound quoted for double pressed, although there are some lots held for more money, and single pressed is quoted at equal to 40c. per gallon.

Later.—Some traders in cottonseed stearine in New York claim that they are able to sell all of their available supply at considerably over 6c. per pound.

GREASE.—There are quieter positions over the country, with a slight slackening of views over prices, more particularly for soap grades. "A" white quoted at 7@7½c.; "B" white at 6½c.; bone at 5½@6½c.; house at 5½@6½c.; yellow at 5¼@5½c. At Chicago prices are for "A" white, 7c. asked; "B" white sales at 6½c.; house at 5½c. asked; yellow at 5¼c.; brown at 5¼c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The white grade is quite firm in price, but the yellow is slightly unsettled; white quoted at 7c., and yellow at 5¼c.

PALM OIL.—The soapmakers continue steady buyers, and there is a strong market. Lagos quoted at 5½@6c. on the spot, and red at 5½@5¾c., with the latter for future deliveries at about 5½c. asked. The foreign markets are stronger because of the reduced supplies there after the late extensive buying by our soapmakers.

COCOANUT OIL.—The consumption of the soapmakers, those at the West particularly, is steadily of larger volume. Cochin is quoted at 8@8¼c. on the spot, and 7½@7¾c. for late November arrival, and December to January shipments at 7@7¼c. Ceylon on the spot at 6¼@6½c.

PEANUT OIL.—The moderate offers of supplies of domestic are being steadily marketed in small lots, with 5¼@6c. quoted.

LARD OIL.—Pressings continue small and are likely to be of a moderate order until the cost of lard becomes cheaper; therefore, the small demands for the oil are satisfied only at high prices, and 88@90c. quoted for prime, with, however, changes possible in the prices at any moment.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The Chicago market, which quotes 61c. for extra and 50c. for the lower quality, makes these grades in New York 63c. and 52c., respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 92@94c.; 30 cold test at 82@84c.; 40 cold test at 68c.; 45 cold test at 65c.

CORN OIL.—Shipments to Europe are of moderate volume only. No buying source is negotiating at all freely, and the market is left somewhat nominal. Quoted at about \$5.50 for car lots to \$5.75, and perhaps to \$6 for smaller quantities.

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Rather Steady Holding — Diminished Export Business.

There appears to be rather more regular holding of prices by the mills, as a whole; they, however, have found it impossible to get improved prices where there has been some demand for the oil by mills who had sold ahead, and as unable to produce the oil to the extent needed for their contract purposes have been in the market for moderate quantities of it. No other buying source offers to pay more money for the crude oil in the mills than it obtained supplies at in the previous week.

Of course as many mills had materially diminished their tank holdings in the previous two weeks rather liberal business to the western compound and soapmakers, they do not feel compelled to sell this oil; therefore they await new demands with some confidence. But the demands from the compound makers for the oil over the South this week have been much slacker than previously latterly, and because of their rather large holdings. The compound makers feel like being very conservative over taking the oil beyond their actual needs. They would like to see lower oil, considering the very easy prices they are compelled to take for their compounds, as compared with the cost of the oil and oleo stearine. Moreover, the compound makers have hopes of a more favorable cotton oil market to them as the season advances. Unquestionably, however, cotton oil is upon a very reasonable basis, as against the cost of seed, and it would only be in the event of the oil accumulating in a burdensome way that the mills would abate, at least in a material degree, views over prices for their productions. Yet the prices asked for the crude oil by the mills is relatively high as against the seaboard markets selling rates for the refined. Indeed, New York may now be regarded as offering the cheapest trading basis in the country. Yet New York is by no means lively in trading, and by its conservative temper there is shown the unwillingness of exporters to pay

the prices. Realizing that the movement of the oil out from the seaboard to Europe is of a moderate order on fresh demands, and that the attitude of the foreign buyers is one of caution, with expectations on their part of a more favorable trading basis, there is the desire on the part of the principal sellers of refined oil to see the crude oil at the mills lower. The trading basis in New York, by comparison with that at the mills, is marked in the recent sales in New York at 34c. for prime yellow for November delivery, and at which the market at this writing stands, while the mills in the Southeast are beginning to talk 28c. for crude in tanks, and have sold at 27½c., which latter is further bid. The Texas mills now quote at 27c. for the crude, in tanks, after selling at 26½c., but they can sell at that only, as there is an urgent demand from some of the mills who are short of oil on contracts they made ahead for November delivery. There are sections of Texas in which seed supplies are had with some difficulty, more particularly where the cotton crop had been badly damaged, while weather conditions made recently have been against the marketing of it. And this does not conflict with the opinion that Texas as a whole has much more seed for use of the mills than in the previous year. Indeed, while the Texas cotton crop is already of a decidedly larger volume than in the previous year, there is a promise that a few days more of fine weather will add substantially to its supply, as in some parts of Texas the top cotton crop is very promising. And over the Southeast and in the valley sections the mills have an abundant offering of seed, however that the price it held too firmly for some of them to stock up freely. It is believed, however, that enough seed is held by the mills as a whole to insure a larger production of the oil right along than had at this time last year. The mills, however, have not been successful in materially shaking the prices of seed from its late held basis, although there are freer sellers of it at the figures. The near future, however, it is expected, will show more favorable prices to the mills for the seed, and particularly if the top cotton crop turns out as expected. It would appear to the mills that as much advantage as possible should be had out of the seed position, in consideration of the possibilities of the oil markets as the season advances, and when trading will come under the influence of other fat markets. There seems an impression in the trade, however, that for a few weeks more at least that market prices for the oil are not likely to be materially lower, however that

they may be slightly easier at times, and indeed that a little steadier temper may spasmodically develop in the event of increased demands. In other words, that no very marked permanent change is counted upon in the values of the oil for the near future, whatever may develop later in the season when hog and cattle fats are affected more in the buyers' favor as the outcome of the large corn crop.

The fact that export demand for the oil has fallen off means more, that as a good deal of buying had been done latterly for Europe that it will get for a little while enough of a supply to tide along with. Europe does not care to provide for late future wants, as awaiting clearer ideas of the situation. Yet there is the belief that Europe for the season will take much more of the oil than in the previous year, and because of its more active consumption of compounds, the more moderate olive crop and the freer use of the oil by the soapmakers there. Nothing is as yet learned of the European supplies of peanut oil. It is a fact, however, that cotton oil is being offered by England for future deliveries at a decidedly less price than that prevailing in this country. The Hull (Eng.) market, while it quotes at 21s. 4½d. for near deliveries, yet it is understood to be offering the November to April deliveries at 19s. 9d.; this is, of course, for good off yellow, and would equal about 31c. for that grade here. England will probably have a larger production of the oil than last year, although its volume is, of course, of very moderate proportions as against that of this country. Nevertheless, it fills in many wants and exerts some influence over general prices for the oil.

There is, unquestionably, a very good consumption of the cotton oil in Europe by the soapmakers.

Our soapmakers have been buying cotton oil in a more reserved way for a few days, although they are using it very freely from their accumulations. And the home compound makers are drawing upon their holdings of the oil freely, however quieter they are in new trading at the mills and elsewhere. The trading in compound lard continues good, and the consumption of it everywhere is enormous. The pure lard market continues to advance, and the comparatively low prices of the November delivery which prevailed last month are disappearing; as the season wears along a line of full prices develops for the lard justified by its remarkably small stock. Moreover, it is clear that the speculators can push the lard prices almost to any full basis, and that at any secured price that there be sufficient demand for the product to use up the more moderate packing of it than ordinarily. The fact of the matter is that pure lard will be had whatever its price in a sufficient number of consuming

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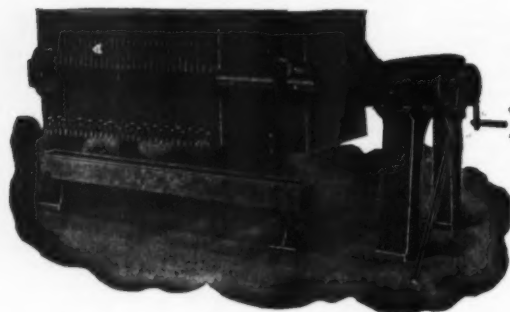
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sources, however more than usual other buyers drift to the taking of compounds. The indications are especially from the outlook for supplies of pure lard that the consumption of compounds will be large until at least January, and that the use of cotton oil by the compound makers will be perhaps greater in the time than in the previous year. Besides, the soapmakers are using more cotton oil than in last year, on account of its cheap price as against tallow. The point is that demands are just now quiet from the compound and soapmakers for the cotton oil because of their large takings of it two or three weeks since.

Oil meal is lower at the South, with at this writing \$25.75 asked in New Orleans and \$25.50 bid.

Crude at the Southeast mills has sold at 27@27½c. for 30 tanks; 27½c. is bid for more although there is no general demand. The

Texas mills have sold at 27c. for crude in tanks.

New Orleans offers prime yellow at 34c.

New York has sold 3,250 barrels prime yellow, November delivery, at 34, and which is the present trading basis; 500 barrels do, December delivery, at 34c., and 2,000 barrels do, January to May, at 34@34½c., with 34c. bid for all deliveries from December to May, and to 34½c. asked. Out of consigned oil to Europe there have been 1,500 barrels sold, part of it to equal to 39½c. for butter grade and 40c. for white here, but shippers would not pay these figures for offerings here. There have been sold here of 600 barrels white oil, December-January, at 38@39c., and 1,250 barrels winter yellow, winter deliveries, on private terms, quoted at about 38c.

Later.—Sale of 4 tanks, crude, in Alabama at 27¼c. Texas has 26½c. bid for crude, tanks, and asks 27@27¼c., and the Southeast mills have 27c. bid and ask 28c. New York is quiet and steady at 34c. bid for prime yellow for essentially all deliveries, and in instances to 34½c. asked.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

As anticipated in our last circular, the market has been pretty dull during the past week, and prices have hardly changed. The heavy contracts which were placed during October seem to have satisfied the consumers, as they do not show any anxiety to contract for more oil. After four to five weeks of active buying, Europe seems now to have withdrawn. Evidently oil is beginning to arrive in larger quantities on the other side. The premium on spot oil which has been prevailing for quite some time in most of the European ports seems to have disappeared. Some importers there have even had to store some of their goods. The compound lard makers are very little interested over buying oil, notwithstanding the firmness of the lard market. Soap makers are not buying oil as freely as could be expected, considering the low price of cotton oil in comparison with other fats. The demand from all quarters has been pretty

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slack during the past week, but the market has been held up by a few orders to cover sales made at higher prices, and there has at no time been any pressure to sell on the part of the crud oil mills. Crude oil is not selling freely, as the mills generally are not ready to accept the prices refiners offer them, and sales consequently are rather scarce. In the end, however, oil will have to be sold, so that either the crude oil mills will have to come down to the market price or refiners will have to raise their bids if they should need the oil badly. The latter, however, seems rather unlikely, as should they need the oil, they can buy at a cheaper parity prime summer yellow on the New York market. Tank cars are also very scarce, and some refiners are unable to figure on any crude oil at all, as they have no tank cars to spare. We do

not see anything in the market to change the outlook at present, and the dullness is likely to continue: We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November, 34c. sales; December, 34½c. asked, 33¾c. bid; January, 34½c. asked, 33¾c. bid; February, 34½c. asked, 34c. bid; March, 34½c. asked, 34½c. bid; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 38c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 38c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 21¼@21½; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the Southeast, 27½c.; do., Texas, 27c.; do., Mississippi Valley, 27¼c. Peanut oil is weak at 5¾c.

ABOUT COTTON OIL MILLS

All of the Mississippi plants of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. will be placed under one charter as the "Refuge Cotton Oil Mill." The new name became effective all over the mills last Saturday. The blanket name covers all of the recent purchases by the parent concern.

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Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

FINANCIAL

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock, payable December 1, 1902, and a Dividend of Six Per Cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable in two instalments as follows: Four Per Cent. on December 1, 1902, and Two Per Cent. on June 1, 1903, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 17 Nassau Street, New York City.

The Transfer Books of the Company, for Dividends payable December 1, 1902, will be closed at 3 P. M., November 13, 1902, and will remain closed until 10 A. M., December 5, 1902.

The Common Stock Transfer Books for that portion of Dividend upon the Common Stock payable June 1, 1903, will be closed at 3 P. M., May 15, 1903, and will remain closed until 10 A. M., June 2, 1903.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

Dated November 6, 1902.

this form in its insurance policies: "It is understood and agreed that all privileges which are or should be granted on policies covering custodians of property insured are also granted under this policy, the same as if written thereon."

Cotton Oil Insurance Charter

The certificate of incorporation of the Cotton Oil Mutual Insurance Company filed some time ago by the Delaware Corporation Company, at Wilmington, has been amended. It is stated that the field of the company covers the properties and interests of the American and the Southern Cotton Oil Companies.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

EXPORTERS

**Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.**

THE AMERICAN ATTRITION MILL

—AND STEEL CAKE CRUSHER—

For grinding COTTON SEED MEAL and all other materials. :: :: :: Positively the ONLY up-to-date mill for OIL MILLS. :: :: :: These machines are designed by the V. P. of the company, who has been building Attrition Mills for 20 years. :: :: 95 per cent. of the Attrition Mills in use in Oil Mills are of his design. :: :: Material and workmanship the highest.

**Hammered Shafts & Ball Bearings
Safety Springs; Ring Oiling Bearings
and many special features**

**Built on Honor & Sold on Trial
Positively Guaranteed to be Without
an Equal**

WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES TO

The American Engineering Co., Springfield, O.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

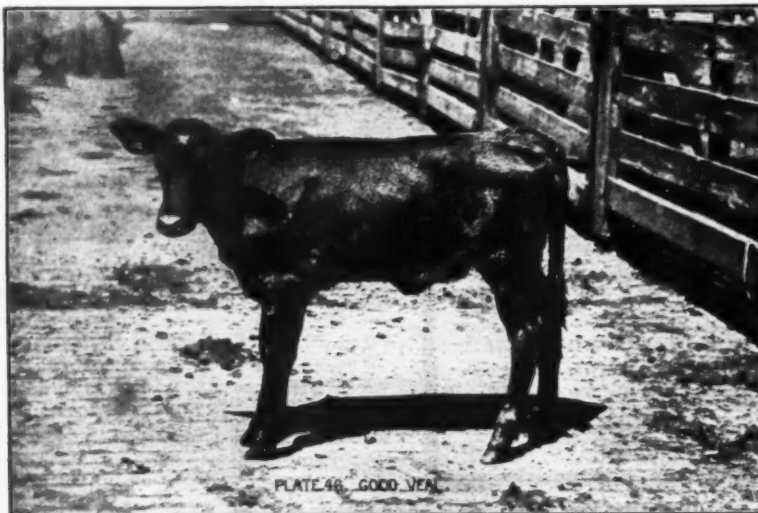
MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF CATTLE

Prime Steers

When the word prime is used to designate the quality and condition of cattle, we should understand it is the very best grade of the class unless possibly we were to except a few fancy cattle of show yard merit that occasionally reach the market. Prime steers are taken largely by buyers for the Eastern markets and by packers for the dressed beef trade, the former taking the bulk of such cattle. Such steers are practically above criticism both as to quality and condition.

not unmindful of the fact that having secured satisfactory development of the parts from which are taken the high priced cuts, there is an added value in securing thick, even flesh throughout, on the cheaper as well as on the more valuable parts of the carcass.

To the untrained eye, an unusual development of loin, crops, and thighs would detract from the beauty, style, and gracefulness of the beast. To the butcher, such development would increase rather than lessen its value. It should be clearly borne in mind, there-



GOOD VEAL.

(Courtesy University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

A moment's reflection will convince the reader that the omission of "extra" from the name for the best grade of fat steers is justified since it adds nothing to the meaning of the term "prime." It will undoubtedly be noted that the grades, "choice corn-fed yearlings," and "good corn-fed yearlings," have also been dropped. In general choice corn-fed and good corn-fed yearlings sell as well as older and heavier cattle of the same grades. The fact is, most, so-called yearlings are two-year olds. They sell especially well during the months of April, May, and June and for some (not export) holiday trade. At other seasons the seller may expect a slightly lower price than could be secured for heavier cattle of the same grade.

The prime steer should present conclusive evidence to sight and touch that he possesses to a high degree the form, condition, and quality demanded by the dealer in high class beef.

1. Form.—The butcher demands not so much that parallelogramatic form popularly spoken of by many authorities, as he does a high state of development in loin, crops, thighs, twist, and rump. He demands development in these regions because they are the parts from which are secured the high priced cuts. The animal should show plenty of depth and breadth furnishing a large surface for flesh, without that tendency to be paunchy which is objectionable to the butcher. He seeks also, smooth, well-rounded, general outlines which indicate both thickness and evenness of flesh and an absence of a tendency to be rough and coarse which would mean loss to him, since the waste in the dressing of a rough, coarse beast would be out of proportion with the weight of marketable beef. Then, too, the butcher is

fore, that no beauty of outline, style, or gracefulness of carriage will ever take precedence of proper development in the most important and valuable parts of the bullock. We should not assume, however, that the highest development in these most valuable parts is incompatible with ideal beef form; the truth of the matter is, we seldom get high development in the parts from which are taken the high priced cuts except in ani-

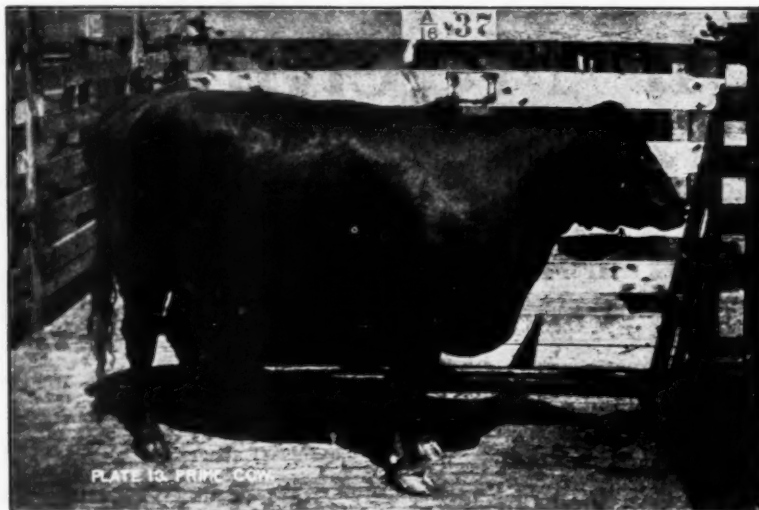
mals which are symmetrically developed. It is entirely consistent and desirable therefore, that we hold up as our ideal standard of the prime steer a combination of well developed parts from which are taken the high priced cuts, and a uniformly high development in all parts capable of taking on flesh which gives to the animal a symmetry and smoothness of outline, that style and that beauty otherwise impossible. Correct conformation and prime condition must accompany each other in order to secure a high percentage of dressed beef.

2. Quality and Condition. Quality may be considered as (a) general quality and (b) quality of flesh and condition of animal.

(a) General Quality.—General quality in a fat steer is indicated by a medium sized, fine, clear cut, breezy featured head, bearing ears of moderate size and texture; short legs with clean, fine bone; a fine nicely tapering tail; fine hair; a pliable skin of medium thickness, and smooth well rounded outlines.

(b) Quality of Flesh and Condition of Animal.—The quality of beef depends largely upon the condition of the animal. By condition we refer to the degree of fatness of a bullock. It should not be assumed however, that the highest quality of beef is found in the fattest beast. There are three principal reasons for fattening a steer: (1) In order that when dressed there will not be a high percentage of offal and other waste, as a fat animal, other things being equal, will dress a higher percentage of carcass than a half fat or a thin one, and furthermore, in the fat animal the proportion of those parts which from their very nature are unsalable is reduced to the minimum; (2) in order that the flesh or lean meat shall be rendered more tender, juicy, and of better flavor by the deposition of fat throughout its substance; (3) in order to permit of proper ripening of the meat, as a thin carcass being full of moisture and lacking the protection of a covering of fat, will rot before it will ripen.

The possibility of securing the highest quality in beef is influenced by the breeding and general quality of the animal. Methods both of growing and fattening the beast also influence the quality of its flesh. There is too, a quality of flesh which is peculiar to



PRIME COW.

(Courtesy University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

the individual and which is independent both of breeding and methods of feeding. Desirable quality in flesh is indicated by a firm yet mellow and springy consistency of the flesh at the crops, along the back, at the loins and even on the sides, beneath the gentle pressure of the outstretched hand. Good quality of flesh is indicated in the fat steer by the absence of ties and rolls, or patches of gaudy, flabby fat.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The strike is still on at the plant of the Springfield, O., Provision Co. The plant is practically run by "free" labor.

Turning sausages out by steam is a novelty over at Bridgeton, N. J., and David S. Blow is doing it at his new factory on North Laurel street.

The track elevations at New Brunswick, N. J., have necessitated the moving of the branch houses of Armour & Co. and Swift & Company at that place. The present inconvenience makes the carting of meats from the new Pennsylvania railroad yards near Millstone Junction.

The housewives bought meat on one side of the street at night. The next morning they had to buy it on the other side. W. H. Leffler's market had crossed the way. It was bodily transferred during the night. Enterprize.

Herr C. E. May, of Hamburg, a learned German, now tells us that they had trusts back in Martin Luther's time and laws against "Trade Usury."

D. Warner Danforth for years connected with the North Packing & Provision Co., died last week at his home in North Woburn, Mass.

Christian Klinck is in charge and practically the sole owner of the C. Klinck Packing Co., the Buffalo, N. Y., corporation last week chartered with \$500,000 capital.

Swift & Company's new branch house at Onawa, Ia., will be quite an artistic and busy mart.

The grocery and provision dealers of Natick, Mass., are signing a petition to close Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursdays at 6 p. m., the other evenings, except Saturday at 8 p. m. and 10 in the evening on Saturday. Close tight Sundays.

A. S. Watson's meat establishment at Dunkirk, N. Y., had a slight fire last week.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Charles A. M. Lanneau, of Gordon's meat market, at Atlantic City, N. J., died last week in the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., from the effects of an operation.

Wm. E. Russell, the well known young butcher of Manchester, Va., died there Tuesday night of last week of consumption, having been confined to his bed only since Saturday.

Wm. Smith King, a pioneer "Hoosier" meat men, who went to Jonesboro, Ind., and established the first butcher shop there in 1875, died last week after the end of five days of illness, aged 62 years, having been born in 1830.

NEW SHOPS

Henry U. Leekwood has just opened a meat market at Alson and Sixth aves., Ansonia, Conn.

A. L. Rose last week opened his market on Silver st., Waterville, Me.

Fred Blaisdell and Frank Richardson are now in their new market at Clinton, Me.

Ross Culver is about starting a meat market in Locke, N. Y.

Abraham Schlossbach opened his meat market at Asbury Park, N. J., last week.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Edward Knauss purchased George White's market at Quakertown, Pa.

H. W. Stoneback has bought Wiler & Benner's market at Cressman, Pa.

F. M. Root & Son purchased George Meisick's market on Elm st., Westfield, Mass.

Hal Park has moved his North Hanover st. market to the Mansion House Block, South Pitt st., Carlisle, Pa.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Bay City, Mich., Butchers' Association is after the Sunday openers and the peddlers of meats, etc. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected at the last annual meeting: President, W. E. Tapert; vice-president, E. W. Funnell; secretary, J. F. Boes; treasurer, J. H. Primeau; directors, C. A. Gunthermann, John Staudacher, A. L. Wirth, P. L. Wirth, Fred Hertz and Fred Kuhlow.

The butchers and grocers of Ottawa, Ill., intend to meet the department stores at their own little game and in their own way. To this end they have organized themselves into an association to purchase their supplies as one order. That will make them the bigger customer, and they may not only be able to dictate better prices, but also whether dry goods stores shall compete with them. Not a bad "by-cott."

At the last bi-monthly meeting of the Milwaukee, Wis., Retail Meat Marketmen's Association the following officers were elected: President, Charles Munkwitz; vice-president, H. J. Derwort; treasurer, W. Metzger; recording secretary, Emil Priebe; financial secretary, Charles Ellhart; door-keepers, John Zink and Frank Breummen; directors of the East Side, F. Fehrer and M. Neacy; directors of the North and West Side, Chris Turck and H. Wolfendorff; directors of the South Side, A. Erdmann and J. B. Weber.

A large batch of replies from Congressmen on the free-cattle-free-meat question were received and forwarded to National Secretary Haley at Troy, N. Y. Some of the Congressmen answered, in effect, "Barkus is willin'."

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., is canvassing the sentiment of the members on the proposition to build a co-operative abattoir at that place. The committee has made some progress in the matter.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Denver, Col., has reaffirmed its action on the early closing and the Sunday closing questions in view of the fact that some of the stores are not observing the early closing rule.

The Amalgamated Butchers' and Cutters' Union of Chicago has succeeded in getting the Sunday closing of the markets in the downtown district. This is a proper and a decided victory.

The following are the officers of the Wholesale and Retail Butchers' Athletic Association of Chester, Pa.: President, Geo. W. Wood; vice-president, Lewis Arment; secretary, J. H. Craig; treasurer, J. J. Ryan.

BUSINESS RECORD

ARKANSAS. George H. Hozier, Little Rock; meat market; if interested inquire at office (2).

CONNECTICUT. Robertson & Garrett, Hartford; meat, etc. Dissolved.—Peter M. Taylor, Meriden; meat market; sold out.

GEORGIA. L. Wolfscheimer, Atlanta; meat; Wolfscheimer & Co. succeed.

INDIANA. Jos. B. Blackman, Indianapolis; meat, R. E. mtge. \$276.

MAINE. McGrath & Ricker, Saco; meats, etc. Dissolved.—G. F. Roberts, South Winkham; meats; out of business.—A. Atwood & Son, Lewiston; ret. provisions; Abram Atwood, indiv., mtgd R. E. \$1,330.

MASSACHUSETTS. George N. Gibson, Boston; prov., etc.; damaged by fire.—Carson, Howe & Co., Hingham; prov., etc.; dissolved; business continued by Howe & Nelson.—D. C. Kerr, Pittsfield; prov., etc.; sold out.—Wm. Hanrahan, Quincy; prov.; damaged by fire.—A. Guerriero, Boston; prov., etc.; bill of sale \$600.—A. P. Hare & Co., Springfield; meat, etc.; A. P. Hare, individually, taxed \$100.—Mrs. M. W. Cowan, Worcester; meats; wife of George; fled married woman's certificate.

MICHIGAN.—Lesperance Bros., Detroit; meat, etc.; Paradis Bros. succeed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Benson & Taylor, West Derby; prov.; dissolved; business continued by Andrew J. Benson.

NEW JERSEY.—Joseph Citron, Bayonne; meat; chattel mortgage, \$125.—Henry C. Duls, Jersey City; meat, etc.; bill of sale, \$300.

NEW YORK STATE. Steele & Jordan, Amsterdam; meats, etc., T. Steele succeeds.

OHIO.—Daniel Chedron, Cincinnati; ret., meats; cancelled R. E. mtge \$500.—Wm. Apel, Dayton; meats, R. E. mtge \$1,000 released.

OREGON.—Platzoe & Minger, Adams; meat; sold out to C. H. Stevens.—Platzoe & Minger, Pendleton; meat; diss., Platzoe & Minger continuing.—C. Platzoe & Minger, Pendleton; meats; R. E. mtge \$10,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Henry Steinhauser, Pittsburg; meats; dead.—Jacob Yerke, Dickson City; meat; judgt. \$100.—Morris Neiman, South Sharon; meat; R. E. mtge., \$2,500.

RHODE ISLAND.—Oscar J. Peckham, Newport; prov.; succeeded by R. S. & J. O. Peckham.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—R. T. Daniel, Charleston; fish, etc.; chattel mtge. \$440.

WISCONSIN. Graves & Atherton, Albany; meats; succeeded by Winters & Hilliard.—George Wohlmeier, Fond du Lac; meat; R. E. mtge \$400.—Jos. Neuwirth, Milwaukee; meat; R. E. mtges, \$3,900.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN
= GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle for the month of October, 308,800, against 297,896 during October, 1901, shows an increase of 10,904. The supply the first three days this week has been moderate, due largely to the sharp break in the market last Thursday and Friday. Receipts Monday were 21,990. Choice corn-fed steers were in small proportion and sold a shade stronger. Bulk of plain and medium natives met with slow sale at last week's decline, prices being 50@75c. lower than a week ago. A liberal number of cattle were held over from the close of last week, and with these stale offerings added to the fresh supply, the trade was very unsatisfactory to salesmen and shippers. Closing sales on Monday were 10@15c. lower than the openings. One lot of Angus averaging 1,364 lbs. sold at \$7.40 and another lot averaging 1,413 lbs. at the same price, these sales being the top of the market. Only about half a dozen sales were recorded over \$7. A shipment out of the former lot sold here two weeks ago at \$8.25. It took extra good cattle to bring \$6.75 Monday. This kind were 75c. lower than a week ago. Good medium cattle averaging 1,100@1,250 lbs. sold from \$5@5.75 and good killers of plain quality \$4.50@5. Common, \$3.50@4. Top cattle a week ago, \$8.60. Top of the market a year ago was \$6.80. Best American beef cattle in London quoted at 13@13½c. per pound, which was the lowest in a long time, and 2@2½c. under the prices current the middle of September. 6,000 Western cattle arrived and sold 10c. higher. Several choice lots sold at \$5.50@5.70. Butchers' stock was active and steady. Good butcher cows, \$3.25@3.75. Choice fat cows and heifers, \$4@5. Good bulls, \$3.50@4.50. Bolognas, \$2.50@3. Canners and cutters, \$1.50@2.60. Choice veal calves, \$7@7.50. Heavy veals, \$3.50@5.00. Good stags, \$4.50@5. Stockers and feeders in heavy supply. Choice heavy feeders, \$4.25@4.75. Fancy, \$5. Medium to good stockers, \$2.75@3.50. Milkers and springers, \$2.50@55. Receipts Tuesday, 4,500. Market steady. Estimated receipts to-day, 17,000. Market active and steady and prices without quotable change from Monday. Weather cold and rainy, causing cattle to show at a disadvantage and with poor fills. With lighter receipts and colder weather, an improvement in the market is expected.

HOGS.—The October run of hogs showed a decrease of 112,272 in comparison with the month of October last year. Receipts the first three days this week, 93,475, being about 10,000 more than the same period last week. The market has fluctuated within a 10c. range, and prices to-day are practically the same as our last letter. Extreme tops, \$6.80 and bulk of the packers' droves to-day at \$6.50@6.65, weighing 190@250 lbs. Choice shippers, averaging 220@300 lbs., sold at \$6.65@6.80. Heavy droves of packing sows of good quality at \$6.40@6.55. Light mixed hogs predominate daily, and they are selling from \$6.40@6.60, according to weights and quality. Stronger weights selling the best. Choice bacon hogs, to average 160@180 lbs., selling at \$6.45@6.55. Although hog cholera is being reported in numerous localities, there are but comparatively few sick hogs coming to market, which is shown by the small number of light pigs being received, and this in good demand and selling at \$5.75

@6.40. While the packers and shippers are showing a bearish front, the supply is within the limits of the demand, and there is a good undertone to the trade.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 90,562, showing a decrease from same period last week of 6,700. Top sheep a year ago, \$4.15. Top sheep this week, \$4.25. Top lambs a year ago, \$5, and top lambs this week, \$5.75. However, since the opening of the week the sheep and lamb market has undergone a very severe decline, prices being 25c. per cwt. lower on sheep than the close of last week, and 50@75c. per cwt. lower on lambs. Some sales showing even a greater decline than this. The practical top of the lamb market is \$5 for something choice. Feeding lambs were in good supply, and sold around \$4@4.20 for a good kind, with choice grades selling at \$4.25@4.40; plain mixed ewes and wethers selling around \$2.75, with a good kind at \$3@3.10; fancy ewes selling around \$3.50, with bulk at \$3@3.35.

ST. LOUIS

(Special to The National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.)

Receipts for week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1902, were as follows: 32,021 cattle; 36,743 hogs; 8,070 sheep.

CATTLE.—Native receipts were moderate. Quality of beef steers was common, with exception of a few loads. Market ruled slow throughout week, with lower tendencies each day. Receipts of cow and heifer butcher stuff was moderate; very best grades met with a good, steady demand and sold steady; all others were a shade lower. Canners were about 10c. lower. Stocker and feeder receipts were light, but the quality common; best sold 10c. higher; common ones met with a better inquiry at strong values. Bulls ruled about steady. Milk cows and calves were in good demand at strongest prices of the season. Veal calves sold strong; top \$7.50 per cwt., bulk \$6.60 to \$7.25. Quarantine receipts were not quite as heavy as last week. Cows and steers ruled steady all week, and closed 10c. to 15c. higher. The demand for both grades was good. Bulls, under moderate offerings, sold about steady. Calf receipts were light and prices were strong; best calves at the close of the week were fully as high as the high time, but coarse, half-fat ones did not sell so well.

HOGS.—Under liberal receipts, prices continued their downward course, and the week closed with a net loss of about 35c. Quotations: Butchers and prime heavies, \$6.60 to \$6.70; light mixed, \$6.40 to \$6.55; heavy pigs, \$6 to \$6.40; light pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.25; rough heavies, \$4 to \$6.50.

SHEEP.—Arrivals were light and a better feeling existed. Business at the close of the week was done on the following basis: Best sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.75; best lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.65; best bucks, \$2.25 to \$2.50; stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Nelson Morris & Co....	7,141	9,500	2,775
Swift & Co.....	6,089	13,953	5,170
St. Louis D. B. Co.....	2,399	2,146	848
Armour & Co.....	2,025		
Butchers.....	1,160	3,246	2,043
Eastern account.....		2,040	

Nov. 7, 1902.—Tuesday.

CATTLE.—Receipts so far this week have not been heavy. Quarantine cattle rule a

shade higher, while native grades are steady to strong.

HOGS.—Receipts have been fairly liberal, and values at the close to-day are about 5c. lower than last Saturday.

SHEEP.—Receipts fair. Sheep are steady as compared with last week's close, but lambs ruled a little easier.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

There was little change in the cattle market last week, but the demand was vigorous at fully steady prices, in spite of the 25 to 75c. decline noted at Chicago. Choice finished beeves continue conspicuous by their absence, and even good fat grades are scarce, while short-fed natives and Westerns predominate the receipts. Grass Westerns were in the lightest quota since the season opened. Cows and heifers were in the lightest supply for the past several weeks, and prices gained 20 to 30c. on all grades except old canners, which showed no especial change. The good class of stockers and feeders sold readily at 10 to 15c. better range of values, but common kinds were hard to move at the lowest range of prices of the year.

Receipts in the quarantine division were the heaviest for some of late, and the demand was strong for steers at 5 to 10 c. lower prices. Cows and heifers sold readily on a 10 to 15c. higher basis. Bulls and calves were in demand at stronger values.

The trend of hog values was downward the greater part of last week, packers approving the opportunity of pounding the market with the aid of increased supplies and lower provision market. Offerings were predominated by good qualified medium and heavy weights, lights and pigs being in the smallest quota of the year. Prices to-day ranged from 6.42½ to 6.55, with the bulk selling at 6.42½ to 6.45.

Offerings in the sheep department were fairly liberal, with the usual heavy proportion of Western range stock included, although there is some increase in New Mexico and native supplies of late. The demand was good for offerings of both sheep and lambs in decent flesh, and anything on this order sold readily on a firm basis all week. The feeder movement to the country was of the heaviest volume in the history of the yards, around 11,000 head going to the feed lots of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri.

KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 55,100; last week, 73,300; same week last year, 51,600. Diminishing receipts due to approaching end of range cattle season. Corn cattle beginning to come more plentifully, but meeting with lower prices; best beef steers 30c. to 50c. lower than last week; on the other hand, all kinds of cows, including canners', 30c. to 40c. higher; quarantine steers and cheaper kinds of range beef steers 10c. to 20c. higher; stockers, feeders and stock calves slow sale at weak to lower prices. Top beef steers, \$6.50; best quarantine steers, \$4.70; bulk of cows, \$2.90@3.50; top veal, 6c.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 59,400; last week, 74,900; same week last year, 68,100. Quality of hogs continues good, with weights strong; net results of week's trade shows 10c. advance at \$6.65 for top, and bulk \$6.55@6.60. This is 50c. to 75c. higher than same time year ago. Market has fluctuated widely

(Continued on page 37.)

SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.

BRIGHTWOOD MASS., U. S. A.

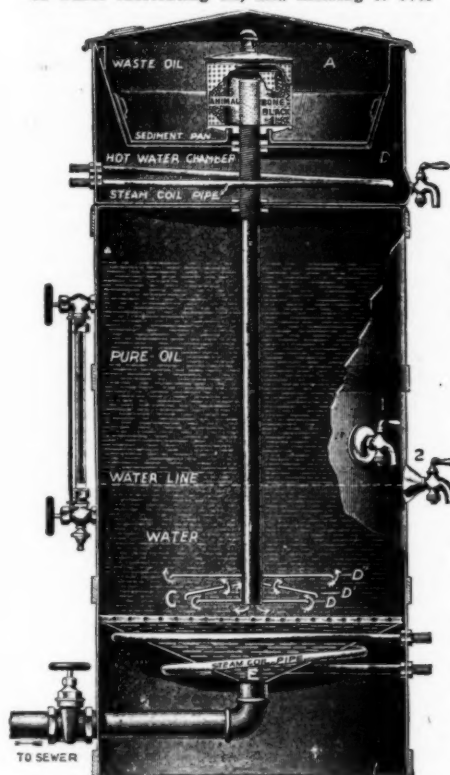
PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

THE AMERICAN OIL FILTER.

A new oil filter which has just been placed upon the market by the Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio, is shown in the accompanying illustration, and a brief description of the principles involved in its operation should be of interest to all readers who are familiar with the great possibilities for economy which are afforded by the collection of waste lubricating oil, and filtering it over



and over until it has been entirely used up. The saving in this way amounts to from 50 to 90 per cent., depending upon how carefully the oil is collected after having been used. This is an economy which is not generally overlooked in large plants, but the American oil filter is made in small sizes, which are a profitable investment in connection with engines where even as little as two barrels of oil are used in a whole year.

This new filter has been especially devised by The Burt Company for the filtering of very heavy grades of oil which cannot be successfully cleaned in an ordinary filter because of the liability to clog up easily. The claim is made that such oils are readily purified by this filter, and obviously, therefore, it must give perfect results in the filtering of common engine oil. The fact that the oil is heated, and thereby thinned immediately upon being poured into the filter, accounts for its high speed of operation and superior capacity.

By referring to the illustration it will be seen that the pan for receiving the waste oil is surrounded by a hot water chamber through which passes a steam coil pipe.

When this chamber has been filled with warm water, and the lower part of the filter has also been filled with warm water until it flows from faucet 2, the filter is ready for operation, the proper steam connections, of course, having been previously made. The

cleansing of the oil is then accomplished as follows:

Through the filtering material in the cylinder the oil makes its way into tube B and down onto the filter plate D, where the pressure of the oil above overcomes the resistance offered by the weight of the water, and the oil spreads out in a very thin film, becoming thinner and thinner as it travels from the center to the circumference of the plate. Every particle of the oil is thus exposed to the action of the water. This process is repeated as the oil flows upon plates D 1 and D 2. The separation of every foreign ingredient from the oil is thus made complete. The remaining impurities then settle by force of gravity to the bottom of chamber E, and are drained off by simply opening the valve. The pure oil is drawn from faucet 1.

Attention is called to the minimum of attention required by this filter. Any kind of filtering material may be used, or none at all, and the filtering material may be removed without interrupting the oil service. The method of cleaning the filter is very simple, requiring only that the cylinder at the top be unscrewed, the filtering substance removed and the sediment pan lifted out and emptied of the large quantity of dirt and grit which has collected in it through force of gravity. In nearly all other oil filters the bulk of the dirt is collected at the bottom—in the American oil filter it is collected at the top, greatly increasing the ease with which the latter may be cleaned.

The business of The Burt Manufacturing Company has grown to large proportions, over 12,000 of their oil filters having been sold during the past twelve years throughout the world. They are used in 28 different countries, and have been adopted by ten different governments. These facts, in themselves, would seem to be an ample guarantee of satisfaction, but rather than allow any opportunity for dissatisfaction upon the part of the buyer. The Burt Company are glad to allow a thirty days' trial of the filter to prove their claim that it will reduce lubricating oil bills at least 50 per cent. and satisfy in every way. Otherwise, it may be returned at their expense.

Descriptive booklet can be obtained by writing to The Burt Manufacturing Company, Akron, Ohio.

A WONDERFUL CATALOGUE

Fifty years ago in the city of St. Louis there was founded a house which to-day is one of the strong factors in the packing house and retail meat trades. This concern now known as the Gus V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co. was started by Gus V. Brecht, now deceased, who foresaw the possibilities of future greatness for his house in supplying to the meat trades the machinery and accessories needed in making marketable meat for the great central west, and later for the whole United States and foreign countries.

That his fondest dreams have become realities is evidenced by catalogue number 50, just issued by his company. It celebrates the 50th anniversary of the house most creditably indeed, and it is a catalogue not only of what the company sells but it in itself a complete resumé of everything that is needed in either the packinghouse or butcher shop.

The catalogue is a 304 page book, bound in a handsome yellow cloth cover and for mailing purposes is enclosed in a cardboard box especially made for it. The printing is exceptionally good, and throughout the book there is a complete assortment

of illustrations showing exactly how each article appears.

If the outward appearances of the catalogue are pleasing the contents are no less so. Commencing with the department of the company which undertakes the architectural work and actual construction of packinghouses, it goes through all the needs of the wholesale and retail trade down to paper and twine for the butcher shop. Some of the things shown are packinghouse plans, cold storage plants, tracks, hoists, skinning machines, branders, trucks, boilers, engines, meat cutters, blocks, mixers, stuffers, spice mills, bone cutters, rendering machinery, fertilizer dryers and presses, lard and tallow presses, pails, sausage makers' supplies of all kinds, refrigerators and butchers' fixtures in a very large assortment, butchers' tools, ice tools, scales, fans and hundreds of other articles. The catalogue is simply wonderful in its completeness, and every packinghouse and butcher shop should have a copy of it. It will be sent on application to the Gus V. Brecht Butcher Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PAINT AND PAINTING MACHINES

An item of considerable expense in packinghouses, cottonseed oil mills, fertilizer works, soap plants, etc., is that of paint. All self-respecting concerns keep their plants well-painted not only for appearance but as a matter of cleanliness. In large buildings the cost of renewing paint is so great as to be almost prohibitive, but this can now be done at a very small expense. F. E. Hook, of Hudson, Mich., is placing on the market a device which he calls the "Best Pneumatic Coating Machine," which is constructed upon scientific principles, and by means of which one man is able to cover from 20,000 to 25,000 feet of surface in a day and do it better than with a brush. This machine will cover as much space in a given time as 20 men, and at a cost of one-fiftieth of hand work.

The principle of operation is the compressing of air and liquid into a receptacle while the compressed air discharges the liquid through the hose and special nozzle in the form of a fine misty spray. By means of a contained air pump a pressure of 40 pounds may be obtained in the receptacle in two or three minutes, which is increased by the pumping in of the liquid, to 150 pounds. After this pressure has been obtained the machine will emit spray automatically for, at least ten minutes, without further operation of the pump.

Besides making these machines Mr. Hook manufactures "Stay There" paint, which is mixed with water. However, its concentrated oil substances, combined with a chemical preservative, make it particularly good for filling and as a wood preservative.

Mr. Hook has a department for replying to inquiries and owners of plants are invited to send to him for detailed information as to his machines and paint.

JEFFREY'S NEW CATALOGUE.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., has just issued its catalogue, No. 72, illustrating and describing its complete line of elevating, conveying and power transmission machinery. Users of such machinery are always interested in the products of this well-known and reliable company, and the new catalogue will fully repay perusal. It will be sent to anyone interested upon application to the company.

At Bryn Mawr (Pa.) and Wellesley (Mass.) Colleges Mechanical Draft Apparatus, manufactured by the American Blower Co. (Detroit, Mich.), has been installed.

M. Marienthal & Son, of Cincinnati, have installed a glue dryer designed by the American Blower Co., of Detroit, Mich.

The American Blower Co., of Detroit, Mich., is building heating apparatus for installation in the factory of Wickham, Chapman & Co., Springfield, O.

Grazing—Prohibition—Police Power

The Supreme Court of Idaho, held in the recent case of Sweet vs. Ballentine, that a statute prohibiting the grazing of sheep within two miles of inhabited dwellings was a valid exercise of the police power.

GENERAL MARKETS

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

Oleo oil business during the week under review has been extremely quiet, the turn over for the last ten days being very small, but the stocks of oleo oil in Europe is light, and it looks as if the market will hold steady for some little time to come.

The provision situation at present is strong, on account of the very light stocks of lard, both here and abroad, and that has its effect on the neutral lard market.

The market for butter oil is somewhat weaker.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Nov. 7.—Beef—Extra mess, 115s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 95s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 60s.; short rib, 65s.; long clear middles, light, 62s.; long middles, heavy, 61s. 6d.; short clear, 57s. 6d.; clear bellies, 57s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 53s. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, 59s. 3d.; American refined, in pails, 60s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 55s. 6d.; American finest colored, 55s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 40s. Rosin, common, 4s. 3d. Cotton oil (Hull), 21s. 6d.

HOG MARKETS, NOV. 27.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 27,000; 10c. lower; \$6.10@6.85.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 14,000; easy; \$6.40@6.60.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; slow; 10c. lower; \$6.40@6.60.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 6,500; lower; \$6.35@6.75.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; lower; \$6.25@6.75.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 40 cars; fairly active, \$6.45@6.80.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 25 cars; 5c. lower; \$6.45@6.65.

LARD IN NEW YORK

Western stearine, \$11.40; city steam, \$10.90 @11.10; refined, Continent, tcs., \$11.80; do., South American, tcs., \$12.25; do., do., kegs, \$13.50; compound, 7½¢@7¼¢.

MEAT SEIZURES

The New York Board of Health reports the meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, November 5, 1902: Beef, 7,870 lbs.; veal, 2,500 lbs.; lamb, 485 lbs.; mutton, 2,940 lbs.; poultry, 3,850 lbs.; hogs, 1,760 lbs.; assorted meats, 200 lbs. Total, 19,605 lbs.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
Rialto Building.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Chicago Stock Yard movement of live stock, today's figures estimated:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Oct. 29.....	22,904	844	24,124	31,895
Thursday, Oct. 30.....	9,328	431	23,681	16,429
Friday, Oct. 31.....	4,096	626	20,733	12,750
Saturday, Nov. 1.....	949	115	21,451	1,276
Monday, Nov. 3.....	21,960	806	32,800	36,822
Tuesday, Nov. 4.....	4,486	534	28,675	33,740
Wednesday, Nov. 5.....	18,000	700	31,000	22,600

Week thus far.....	44,476	2,040	92,475	92,562
Same time last week.....	53,058	2,431	83,254	97,271
Cor. time 1901.....	48,774	2,422	94,564	64,889
Total last week.....	67,431	3,603	149,119	127,726
Previous week.....	78,280	4,074	140,232	122,606
Cor. week 1901.....	58,338	2,810	173,007	89,086
Cor. week 1900.....	54,509	2,280	166,106	75,963

Shipments—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Oct. 29.....	3,878	44	2,907	12,261
Thursday, Oct. 30.....	5,732	167	3,541	8,601
Friday, Oct. 31.....	3,957	195	3,309	6,455
Saturday, Nov. 1.....	558	2	1,706	490
Monday, Nov. 3.....	3,454	163	3,398	4,868
Tuesday, Nov. 4.....	1,130	..	2,563	9,052
Wednesday, Nov. 5.....	4,000	50	3,000	7,000

Week thus far.....	8,584	213	8,961	20,920
Same time last week.....	10,960	578	9,220	22,081
Cor. time 1901.....	9,524	51	8,704	7,712
Total last week.....	21,207	942	16,776	37,627
Previous week.....	27,863	1,005	15,129	29,215
Cor. week 1901.....	16,905	553	24,201	15,894
Cor. week 1900.....	17,089	467	20,292	21,218

RANGE OF CATTLE VALUES.

Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.....	7.00@7.50
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	6.00@6.75
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	5.50@6.25
Plain to common beef steers.....	4.50@5.40
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.00@4.75
Fair to medium feeders.....	3.75@4.00
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.25@3.00
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.25@4.50
Bulls, common to medium.....	2.25@3.00
Good fat cows and heifers.....	4.00@5.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.75@3.30
Common to good canning cows.....	1.50@2.50
Veal, calves, common to fancy.....	4.00@7.50
Corn-fed Western steers.....	5.00@6.50
Grass Western steers.....	4.00@6.50
Fed Texas steers.....	4.25@6.25
Grass Texas steers.....	3.25@4.25
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.50@3.25

RANGE OF HOG VALUES.

Extra prime heavy.....	6.60@6.85
Selected medium and heavy butchers.....	6.35@6.75
Good to choice heavy packing.....	6.30@6.60
Fair to good heavy packing.....	6.20@6.40
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	6.40@6.80
Good to choice light mixed.....	6.30@6.60
Assorted, light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	6.50@6.65
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.....	3.00@6.40
Rough, stags and throwouts.....	2.50@5.50

RANGE OF SHEEP VALUES.

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	3.50@4.25
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.25@3.75
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.15@3.50
Good to prime Western muttons.....	3.25@3.85
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.30@3.65
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.50@3.50
Culls, bucks and tall end lots.....	1.50@2.50
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.25@3.75
Lambs, poor to fair.....	3.50@4.50
Lambs, good to fancy.....	4.50@5.25

PACKERS' HOG PURCHASES LAST WEEK, ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1902.

Armour & Co.....	36,400
Anglo-American.....	10,300

Boyd & Lunham.....	8,800
Continental Packing Co.....	7,400
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	8,800
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	5,400
Nelson Morris & Co.....	8,300
Swift & Co.....	29,100
S. & S.....	16,400
City butchers.....	12,200

Total 128,100

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs continue to show a seasonable increase, with somewhat over 30,000 for the first three days of this week, prices generally ruling about the same as the close of last week. However, hogs are still high compared to former years, due principally to the active consumptive demand which keeps the stocks of provisions reduced to a minimum, and as we believe the packers will continue to "hammer" the market lower at every opportunity, we still advise country shippers to buy their hogs with a good margin and come prepared for a lower range of prices most any time.

The receipts just now show indications of soft feed, and we are receiving many complaints of heavy shrinkages, which will not be overcome until we receive more matured hogs fed on the new crop of corn that will grade No. 1.

The quality of the hogs shows some improvement, but among the offerings are a good many thin heavy sows that sell at a big discount. Good to choice light mixed hogs are still in good demand, such as are coming from Indiana and parts of Ohio, and we believe the Chicago market will continue to show a good margin over Indianapolis, Buffalo and other Eastern points, and our Eastern readers will do well to keep in close touch with the Chicago market, as we believe they will find it to their advantage to come this way.

The bulk of the packing hogs are selling from \$6.45@6.65, with the shipping grades at \$6.65@6.80; choice mixed, \$6.55@6.75; pigs, \$6@6.50, according to weight.

CATTLE.—The large receipts of cattle continue to keep the beef channels full to overflowing, and although the run of Westerns shows some signs of abatement in the near future, the outlook for much, if any, improvement in values is not very encouraging. The month of October shows almost one continuous decline in prices.

The receipts this week were again large, and as the Eastern shippers as well as the exporters of cattle had been well filled up, the market ruled dull and in some instances lower. Prices are variously estimated from 40@75c. per hundred lower than one week ago, and the medium to good cattle shared fully in the decline. Such steers as have been selling anywhere from \$6@7 were badly neglected, as well as those that were good enough to grade above the 7c. mark.

The market for Western range cattle held up remarkably well, the choicest kinds sell-



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Send for our Report on the Prospect for Hog and Cattle Supply for the Coming Winter's Packing. Full and accurate—secured from thoroughly reliable sources.

Warehouse 1832-1834-1836 Clark St.
L. S. & M. S. Ry. and C. R. I. & P. R

ing at 6c. and over, with the medium to good from \$4.50@5.25; common grades, \$4@4.50. The native cattle that come in competition with the poorer grades of range stock are selling at very low prices, with a fair kind of killing steers selling from \$4.50@5.

Good to choice feeders of all weights are selling from \$4@4.50, and the fair to good feeders from \$3.50@4. The common stockers are still very hard to dispose of, from \$2.50@3; medium stockers, weighing 600 to 800 lbs., \$3@3.50.

During the past month so many stockers and feeders have been sent to the country for a short feed that we believe the receipts of native cattle will show a material falling off this side of January at least, and therefore we cannot offer encouragement for much, if any, improvement in values during that time.

The butcher stock market has been moderately supplied this week, and prices have ruled steady to strong, with only fair prospects for the near future.

SHEEP.—The supply of Western sheep and lambs this week is considerable less than last, while the receipts of natives are considerably heavier, and have declined 50c. per hundred. The best lambs are selling at \$5@5.25, and most of the natives at \$4.50@4.75. The Western sheep and lambs are in good demand, Western wethers selling at \$3.50@3.75; Western lambs, \$4.75@5. There is a strong demand for all kinds of feeders, and they are selling at full last week's prices.

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

Chicago, Nov. 5.

Markets all opened stronger this morning. Wheat and corn affected largely by the bad weather throughout the West, and the fact that foreign markets did not reflect our decline of Monday, but on the contrary cables came unchanged or higher. There was also some influence from the result of the election, which relieved the fears of those who anticipated a Democratic landslide and a consequent change in the financial policy of the government.

Provisions were strong on the moderate run of hogs and steady to higher prices at the yards, with packers very good buyers. Later in the day provisions advanced further on considerable commission house buying, apparently for the packers, and reports from the yards that hogs were bought up closely and market closed fully 10 cents higher than yesterday. This provision advance was in the face of lower prices in corn and wheat, which were forced down by liquidating sales of the early buyers and some pressure from Patton and other heavy operators, who seemed to be playing for a lower range of prices in both wheat and corn. Provisions finally closed very strong at the high point of the day, with good miscellaneous buying, both covering of shorts and for investment account.

The grain market also rallied on predictions of bad weather and the fact that the rain here showed no signs of letting up. We are advising our friends that the hog supply will probably be much lighter during the coming winter and that January and May products are now selling, in our opinion, far

below the probable cost of production, and are therefore safe purchases on all soft spots.

Wheat and corn have also had quite a sharp drop, and we believe the May wheat and corn can be safely bought at present prices or on any further recession for handsome profits within a reasonable time. The closing rally in corn and wheat was largely on reports of very large purchases of wheat at seaboard for Australia, put as high as 74 loads at New York, and 200,000 bushels taken on at Minneapolis for shipment via Seattle.

STEARINES.—On prime oleo stearine the market is extremely quiet, and while most makers are asking 15 cents, we do not call the market over 14½@14¾c.; No. 2, 12½@13c. Tallow stearine is quoted all the way from 7½@7¾c. White grease stearine in light request, at 6¼@6½c. Yellow grease stearine, 5½@5¾c.

OLEO OIL.—Extra is quotable at 11¾c. No. 2 at 11c.; No. 3, at 9¾c. Oleo stock, 11¾@12c.

TALLOW.—There are more sellers than buyers. Trade is light. Buyers and sellers are considerably apart. Packers' edible, 8c.; prime packers, 7¾@7¾c.; choice renderers, 7½@7¾c.; No. 1 packers, 6¾@6¾c.; city renderers, 6½c.; No. 2 packers, 5¼@5½c., according to quality; "B" country, 6@6½c.; "B" packers, 6¾@6¾c.

GREASES are in fair request. Prices are about unchanged. "A" white, 7@7¾c.; "B," 6¼@6½c.; yellow, 5½@5¾c.; house, 5¼@5¾c.; brown, 4¾@5c.; bone, 5¾@6c.; glue stock, 5¼@5½c.; neatfoot stock, 5¼@5¾c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Prime summer yellow is freely offered at 33c., with 32c. bid. Off yellow soap grade, 31½@32c. Prime crude, 27@27½c., Valley Point.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Market is unchanged. Concentrated on a basis of 63 to 65 per cent.; F. A., 2½@2¾c. Regular stock on a basis of 50 per cent., F. A., 1½c.

PROVISION LETTER

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 5.

The market on green meats is some lower, due to increased receipts of hogs. Sweet pickled meats in good demand at a shade lower prices. Stocks of light and medium average sweet pickled hams light. Sweet pickled picnics closely sold up and hard to buy. We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 11@11½; 12@12¼ ave., nominally 10@10¼; 14@16 ave., nominally 10@10¾@10½; 18@20 ave., nominally 10½@10¾. Green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 8@8¼; 6@8 ave., nominally 8@8¼; 8@10 ave., nominally 8@8¼. Green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 9; 12@14 ave., nominally 9. Green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 10@10¾. Green clear bellies, 6@8 ave., nominally 15; 8@10 ave., nominally 14@14½; 10@12 ave., nominally 14.

KANSAS CITY

(Continued from page 34.)

during week in sympathy with provisions, but closes firm.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week were 33,200; last week, 37,500; same week last year, 22,500. Little quotable change in prices since

week ago; fat lambs show 10c. advance; mutton sheep steady to weak; feeding grades are some better; Colorado lambs sold up to \$5.15; fed yearlings \$4; Western grass wethers, \$3.65; feeding lambs at the same figure; fat ewes, \$3; proportion of muttons compared to lambs has been large this week.

Hides quiet at old prices. Green salted, 8c.; dry flint butcher, 14c.; under 16 lbs., 11c.; dry salt, 11c.; dry glue, 7c.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	9,825	19,427	5,244
Fowler	690	3,983	694
Schwarzschild	3,532	5,896	3,007
Swift	9,741	14,448	5,970
Cudahy	3,953	15,578	2,140
Ruddy	850	833	1,031

Chicago Provision Market Prices

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)				
Jan	9.22	9.25	9.17	9.17
May	8.55	8.55	8.45	8.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)				
Jan	8.17	8.17	8.12	8.15
May	7.80	7.80	7.72	7.72
PORK—(Per barrel.)				
Jan	15.52	15.52	15.42	15.45
May	14.70	14.70	14.57	14.57

MONDAY, NOV. 3.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan	9.12	9.20	9.12	9.20
May	8.42	8.45	8.37	8.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
Jan	8.17	8.20	8.05	8.10
May	7.72	7.72½	7.65	7.69
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan	15.35	15.45	15.15	15.27
May	14.50	14.55	14.27	14.42

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan	9.20	9.37½	9.20	9.37½
May	8.47½	8.60	8.47½	8.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
Jan	8.10	8.25	8.10	8.25
May	7.67½	7.80	7.67½	7.77½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan	15.30	15.50	15.30	15.50
May	14.45	14.60	14.45	14.60

THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan	9.42½	9.50	9.40	9.42½
May	8.67½	8.70	8.60	8.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
Jan	8.30	8.30	8.22½	8.22½
May	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan	15.50	15.55	15.45	15.45
May	14.67½	14.67½	14.55	14.55
May	7.72	7.72½	7.65	7.69

FRIDAY, NOV. 7.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Nov	10.87	10.92	10.87	10.92
Jan	9.40	9.45	9.37	9.37
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)—				
Nov
Jan	8.17	8.25	8.15	8.17
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Nov
Jan	15.37	15.47	15.32	15.37

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Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.17½
Concent. Tank, 15 to 16% per unit.....	2.00
Grand Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.17½ & 10c.
Unground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.00 & 10c.
Unground Tank, 9 and 35%, ton.....	20.00
Unground Tank, 6 and 35%, ton.....	14.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 35 to 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg., ton.....	50.00
Flat shin Bones, 40 lbs. avg., ton.....	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg., ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	@11
Prime steam.....	●
Neutral.....	11½@12½
Compound.....	@7½

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	14½@14½
Lard.....	@11½
Grease, W.....	6¼@6¼
Tallow.....	7½@7½
Grease, B.....	@6
Grease, Y.....	5¼@5¼

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	78
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	..
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	49c.
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	40c.
Oleo Oil, extra.....	11½
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	11
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	65c.
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	..

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	7½@7½
No. 2.....	5¼@5¼
Edible.....	@8
City renderers.....	6¼@6¼

GREASES.

Brown.....	4½@5
Yellow.....	5@5½
White, A.....	7@7½
White, B.....	6½@6½
Bone.....	5½@6

CURING MATERIALS

Refined salt-peter.....	4½@5¼
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½@11½
Borax.....	7½@8
Sugar—	..
Pure open kettle.....	@3½
White, clarified.....	@4½
Plantation, granulated.....	@4½
Yellow, clarified.....	@4½
Salt—	..
Ash-ton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan granulated, carlots, per ton.....	2.50
Casing salt, in bbls., 250 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

COOPERAGE

Tierces.....	\$1.10@1.15
Barrels.....	92½@95

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

CORNER, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.50
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid

1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARREL BEEF AND PORK

Extra plate beef.....	\$15.50
Plate beef.....	14.50
Extra mess beef.....	11.00
Prime mess beef.....	11.50
Beef hams.....	Not quoted
Rump butts.....	11.50
Mess pork, repacked.....	16.75
Extra clear pork.....	23.50

DRIED BEEF, PACKED

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	12½
Reg. chods.....	10½

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	14½
Skinned hams.....	13
Shoulders.....	11½
Picnics.....	10½
Breakfast bacon.....	19½

BUTTERINE

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	11½@12½
No. 2, natural color.....	13½@14½
No. 3, natural color.....	15½@17½
No. 4, natural color.....	16½@18½

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.....	11 @12
No. 2, natural color.....	14 @15
No. 3, natural color.....	14½@16
No. 4, natural color.....	16½@17

LARD

Pure Leaf Kettle rend'd, per lb., tes.....	12½
Lard substitute, tierces.....	8¼
Compound.....	7½
Barrels.....	¼c. over tierces
Half barrels.....	¼c. over tierces
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	¼ to 1c. over tierces

BOILED MEATS

Hams, boneless.....	17@18
Californias, boneless.....	@13½
Roller shoulders.....	@13

DRY SALT MEATS

Rib Bellies.....	12½
Short Cleats.....	..
Plates, Regular.....	10½
American shoulders.....	..

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	@15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	@55
Beef bungs, each.....	@11½
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	@45
Hog bungs, exports.....	@9
medium, each.....	@4½
small, each.....	@1½
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	@62½

SAUSAGES

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salami.....	16
Holsteiner.....	13
O'Arles H. C.....	19
Italian Salami.....	19
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	6½
Frankfurts.....	7
Blood Liver & Head Cheese.....	8½
Tongue.....	8½
Compressed Ham.....	12
Berliner Ham.....	9
Polish.....	8
Veal Ham.....	7
Pork Sausage.....	8@9

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS

Pig's Feet, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	3.25
Stocks, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.20
Ox Hearts, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.30
Plain Tripe, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF

Fair cows.....	Carcases. 5½	Forcs. 4½	Hinds. 7
Good young cows.....	6½	5	8
Native heifers.....	8½	6½	10
Texas steers.....	6	5	7
Western steers.....	8½	6½	10
Native steers.....	10½@11	9	13

BEEF CUTS

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	20	18
Short Loins.....	24	20
Ribs.....	20	16
Chucks.....	8½	6½
Plates.....	6½	5
Rounds.....	8½	7
Tenderloins.....	..	15
Rolls, boneless.....	..	10
Shoulder Clods, boneless.....	..	6½
Rump Butts, boneless.....	..	6
Chucks, boneless.....	..	5½
Strip Loins.....	..	6½

BEEF SUNDRIES

Beef Hams (sets).....	8
Cheek Meat.....	4
Hanging Tender.....	6½
Flank Steak.....	9
Trimnings.....	4½
Shanks.....	3½
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	8
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	3½
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11½
Clean tripe (reg.).....	2½
Clean tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES

Carcass.....	8@11
Forcs.....	5@9
Hinds.....	10@13
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

MUTTON

Lambs (carcass).....	8½@10½
Ewes (carcass).....	6 @7
Yearlings (carcass).....	8 @9
Wethers (carcass).....	7 @8
Mutton (racks).....	5 @6
Mutton, legs.....	8 @10
Mutton, breasts.....	5 @6
Mutton, stews.....	5 @6
Lamb (racks).....	7 @9
Lamb, loins.....	14 @..
Lamb saddles.....	10 @14
Lamb, legs.....	10 @..
Lamb, rock.....	7 @9
Lamb Tongues.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb fries.....	5c. pair

PORK

Dressed Hogs, 40/50 avg.....	9 @9½
Tenderloins.....	10½@17
Pork Loins.....	@9½
Spare Ribs.....	6 @7
Butts.....	8½@9
Shoulders (skinned).....	9½@9½
Trimnings.....	6½@7
Pig's Tails.....	@4½
Hearts (per lb.).....	@2½
Leaf Lard.....	@10½
Heads (rough).....	@4
Heads (cleaned).....	4½@4½
Hocks.....	5½@6
Cheek Meat.....	@4
Neck Bones.....	@2
Backfat.....	10 @10½
Plux (per lb.).....	@2½
Kidneys (per lb.).....	@2½
Pig's Feet (rough).....	@2½
Pig's Feet (cleaned).....	@3
Brains (per lb.).....	@2½
Snouts and Ears.....	@4½
Tongues.....	9½@10

BUTCHERS' OFFAL

Tallow.....	4c.
Bone.....	80c. per 100 lbs.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10½@11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	80c. each

SOUTH WATER STREET

POULTRY

DRESSED (LIVE, 1c. PER LB. LESS).

Turkeys.....	12½@13½
Hens.....	10½@11
Chickens.....	10½@11
Geese.....	8 @8½
Ducks.....	12 @13

VEAL

50 to 60 lbs.....	0 @7
65 to 75 lbs.....	7 @8
80 to 125 lbs.....	8½@9½

BUTTER

Firsts.....	21 @23
Seconds, extra.....	@24½
Seconds.....	17 @19

EGGS

Fresh.....	@22
Various.....	18 @20

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Membership sold by auction at \$390.

Thos. D. Beall was proposed for membership.

Visitors—J. V. Wiedmar, Rotterdam; T. Duhrenheimer, Antwerp; N. A. Duff, Kansas City; D. D. Lancaster, St. Louis; T. T. Lewis, Cincinnati; W. K. Mitchell, W. H. C. Coles, Walter Fitch, R. S. Hotz, Chicago; J. Sherry, St. Louis.

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs....	@9.25
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb., 100 lbs. 8.50@9.00	
Buttermilks.....	3.50@4.50
Grassers.....	@3.50

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@7.10
Hogs, medium.....	7.15@7.20
Hogs, light to medium.....	@7.20
Pigs.....	cm cm cmfw
Roughs.....	15@6.30

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.....	@5.40
Lambs, good to choice.....	@5.25
Lambs, common to fair.....	@5.00
Sheep, selected.....	@3.50
Sheep, medium to good.....	@3.00
Sheep, culls.....	@2.50

DRESSED BEEF

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11% @12%
Choice native, light.....	11 @12
Common to fair, native.....	7 @10

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	10 @10%
Choice native, light.....	9 @9%
Naive, do. to fair.....	7 @8%
Choice Western, heavy.....	7% @8
Choice Western, light.....	6 @7
Common to fair, Texan.....	5 @6
Good to choice heifers.....	7% @7%
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @7
Choice cows.....	6% @7
Common to fair cows.....	5 @6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 @7%
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 @6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @6

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @13%
Buttermilks, per lb.....	7 @8
Grassers, per lb.....	6 @6%
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	@11
Calves, country dressed, com. to good.....	9 @10
Calves, country dressed, buttermilks.....	7 @8
Calves, country dressed, grassers.....	5 @6

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	9% @9%
Hogs, heavy.....	@9
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	9 @9%
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	9% @9%
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9% @9%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	@9
Spring lambs, good.....	@8%
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	@7%
Spring lambs, culls.....	@6%
Sheep, choice.....	@6
Sheep, medium to good.....	@5%
Sheep, culls.....	@5

DRESSED POULTRY

ICED.

Turkeys, Spring, dry pkd., fancy, per lb....	@14
Turkeys, Spring, dry pkd., av. grades, per lb12	@12%
Turkeys, Spring, scalded, av. grades.....	11 @12%
Turkeys, Spring, common, per lb.....	7 @9
Turkeys, Western, old, average best.....	@14
Turkeys, West'n, old, poor to fair.....	7 @10
Chickens, Phila., roasters, per lb.....	@17
Chickens, Phila., broilers, per lb.....	@22
Chickens, Penn., mixed sizes.....	14 @15
Chickens, Penn., fancy roasters, per lb.....	@15
Chickens, Penn., fair to good.....	11 @13
Chickens, West'n, dry pkd., fancy.....	@
Chickens, West'n, dry pkd., av. best.....	@11
Western, ordinary.....	8 @10
Fowls, West'n, dry pkd., av. best.....	10% @11
Fowls, West'n, scalded, av. best.....	10 @10%
Fowls, Southw'n, average best.....	10 @10%
Fowls, West'n, poor to fair.....	8 @9
Fowls, old roosters, per lb.....	8 @9
Spring ducks, Western, per lb.....	9 @9
Spring ducks, Eastern, per lb.....	15 @16
Spring geese, Eastern, per lb.....	15 @16
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	@3.00
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	2.25@2.50
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	@2.00

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.....	11% @12
Fowls, per lb.....	11% @12
Roosters, old, per lb.....	7% @8
Turkeys, per lb.....	@11
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	75 @80
Ducks, Southern & Southw'n, per pair.....	60 @70
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.37@1.50
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	@25

GAME.

Quail, per doz.....	2.50@3.00
Partridges, fresh, per pair.....	1.25@2.00
Partridges, frozen, per pair.....	1.25@1.50
Grouse, frozen, per pair.....	2.50@2.75
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.00@1.50
English snipe, per dozen.....	2.00@2.50
Plover—Golden, per dozen.....	2.75@3.00
Grass, per dozen.....	1.50@3.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	2.00@3.00
Red Head, per pair.....	1.50@2.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.25@1.50
Mallard, per pair.....	75 @1.00
Teal, per pair.....	40 @60
Venison—Fresh, saddles, lb.....	23 @25
Frozen, saddles, lb.....	20 @22
Whole deer, per lb.....	18 @20

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14%
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @14%
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 @14%
California hams, smoked, light.....	10% @11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @10%
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16
Dried beef sets.....	@18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	17 @18
Smoked shoulders.....	10% @11
ickled bellies, light.....	@15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@14
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 @13
Fresh pork loins, city.....	13% @14

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250@260

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c. to 75c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40c. to 45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c. to 75c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c. to 25c. a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c. to 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c. to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c. to 4c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c. to 75c. a piece
Oxtails.....	7c. to 8c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c. to 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c. to 30c. a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	8c. to 10c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3%
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	3
Shop bones, per cwt.....	50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	\$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	4.25
X sheep, per dozen.....	3.62%
Blind Ribby sheep.....	3.50
Sheep, Ribby.....	3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.37%
X lambs, per dozen.....	3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	1.75
Culls, lambs.....	75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @22
Hog, Amer., in tcs. or bbls., per lb, F.O.S.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F. O. S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17%
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2% @3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12%
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59

Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5% @6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22	23
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	0	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	
Allspice.....	06 1/2	09
Coriander.....	3 1/2	8
Mace.....	42	48

SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3% @3%
Refined—Granulated.....	4% @4%
Crystals.....	4% @5%
Powdered.....	4% @5%

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1.....	16
1X moulding.....	15
1X.....	14
1 1/4.....	13
1 1/2.....	12
1 3/4.....	11
1 1/2.....	10
1 1/4.....	9
2.....	8

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.33
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00 @20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50 @23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	1.85 @1.95
Bone black, apent, per ton.....	13.50 @13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.35 @2.45
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f. N. Y.....	2.50 @2.57%
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	20.00 @20.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	17.00 @17.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @15.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00 @15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00 @7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	26.00 @27.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @15.00
Azotite, per unit, del. New York.....	2.40 @2.42%
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.95 @3.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10 @3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.90 @3.00
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, p. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90 @4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25 @4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95 @9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00 @7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.88 @1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @1.90
Double manure salt (48@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00 @1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08 @2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. F.....	.39 @.40

THE
CUMMER
DRYERS.

FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES
AND ALL FERTILIZERS
The **F. D. CUMMER & SON CO.,**
CLEVELAND, O., The Arcad

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 p. c. caustic soda at 2c. for 60 p. c.
 76 p. c. caustic soda at 2.10c. for 60 p. c.
 60 p. c. caustic soda at 2.15 per 100 lbs.
 98 p. c. powdered caustic soda at 3 1/4c. lb.
 58 p. c. pure alkali at 1c. for 48 p. c.
 48 p. c. carbonate soda ash at 1 1/4c. lb.
 48 p. c. caustic soda at 1.90 per 100 lbs.
 Borax at 8c. lb.
 Talc at 1 1/4c. to 1 1/2c. lb.
 Palm oil in casks at 5 1/4c. to 5 3/4c. Bbls., 6c.
 Green olive oil at 57c. to 58c. gallon.
 Yellow olive oil at 55c. gallon.
 Olive oil foots at 6c. lb.
 Cochin coconut oil at 8c. lb.
 Ceylon coconut oil at 6 1/2c. lb.
 Cottonseed oil at 38c. to 39c. gallon.
 Rosin—M., \$3.50; N., \$4.15; W. G., \$4.35; W., \$4.50 per 280 lbs.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool. Per ton.	Glasgow. Per ton.	Hamburg. Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	14c.
Oil cake.....	7/	7/	12c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	14c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	14c.
Cheese.....	17/6	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	14c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	14c.
Pork, per bbl.....	1/8	2/	14c.

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamer berth terms, Nov., 1/4 1/2. Cork for orders, 2/.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS

	Nov. 1.	Oct. 1.
Bacon, boxes.....	5,200	6,500
Hams, boxes.....	4,000	3,800
Shoulders, boxes.....	1,500	700
Cheese, boxes.....	62,200	75,300
Butter, cwt.....	10,300	10,200
Lard, tes.....	2,200	7,000
Lard, other kinds, tons.....	180	840

BEEF BEGUILLED THE SHARK

The capture of a shark off Trimmingham, Norfolk, is not, says a naturalist, by any means a strange occurrence, the species known as the Tape being very common in the North Sea. It is not stated, however, to which class this latest capture belongs. If he were an ordinary blue shark, he was, of course, a derelict from some warmer sea.

A captain of an Atlantic cattle-boat volunteers the theory that these sharks are attracted by the many dead cattle which are thrown overboard during every trip. Numbers follow the cattleships into uncongenial waters, where they finally become stranded and killed, as was the shark found in the Thames about a year ago.—Express.

The Best Paper Clip Made.

Easy to use
 Firm in its
 grip. Attractive. Holds
 papers up to
 a quarter-inch
 thick.



Far better
 than pins. The
 handiest time-
 saver possible
 for those who
 wish to keep
 papers
 together.

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Sample Box "N". Postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 123 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

A PRIVATE TELEPHONE SYSTEM

WHAT THE USER HAS TO SAY

Decatur, Ill., U. S. A., July 10, 1902.
 Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 8th inst., asking us for our opinion in regard to your switchboard, which you installed for us some time ago, received.

We are more than pleased with the system and the results obtained for same. The board we have is a 200-line capacity and has 40 telephones installed, a part of same coming in on a lead cable over a distance of about 1 1/2 miles. Most of the telephones are installed in different parts of the factory, quite a number being in adjoining buildings.

When first approached on the subject of installing a private system, we thought that it would be quite beneficial, but we now find that it would be impossible to get along without it. We are particularly well pleased with the method of calling the operator, and also the ease with which the switchboard is operated. We can highly recommend same to any one in need of a telephone system, and it is almost impossible to say too much in its favor.

Yours very truly,

H. MUELLER MFG. CO.,
 O. B. Mueller.

KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD & SUPPLY CO.

ADDRESS DEPT. P. B. S. FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

NOW THEN FOR BUSINESS

Foul air is slow and sluggish in its circulation, and the cold of the coming winter isn't going to help matters any. You will need the help of a Ventilating Fan more than ever.

"A B C" Disc Ventilating Fans

The ideal Fans for Packing and Cold Storage Houses.

Write To-day for Catalogue 140 C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CO., Detroit, Mich.

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.

LONDON.

The National Provisioner Laboratory.

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AND

Analytical

CHEMISTS

OFFICIAL CHEMISTS TO THE
 N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Packing House
 Products A Specialty

PRICES: Reasonable

WORK: Careful and
 Thorough.

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